

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 SEPTEMBER 1984

Iran

Khamene'i Visit to Syria — President 'Ali Khamene'i led a delegation to Damascus to hold talks with his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus radio reported. Participating in the meeting were the two countries' foreign ministers, Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdaust, and Syrian Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Zuhayr Mashariqah. In remarks cited by IRNA before his departure from Tehran, Khamene'i stated that the talks will center on the Palestinian problem, the war with Iraq, developments in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea areas, and the situation in Lebanon.

Id-e Qorban Speeches — In his morning sermon at Tehran University on the occasion of Id-e Qorban, Khamene'i reiterated that peace with Iraq is "unimaginable" as long as Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn remains in power, IRNA reported. He stated that the Eastern and Western "warmonger powers" have realized that Husayn cannot win an "expansionist war" against Iran. Meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told a group of religious, political, and military leaders in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that some "very stupid and very cunning" mullahs have insulted the Shi'ite faith and imams in order to generate disunity. Khomeyni also expressed the hope that the "great demonstrations and powerful slogans" that were present in Mecca this year will happen again each year.

Deputy Foreign minister Returns — Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam returned to Tehran on 5 September after a visit to the GDR, Tehran radio reported. Sheykh ol-Eslam had a brief stopover in Prague, where he met with his CSSR counterpart, the radio added.

Libya

Referring to the present maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra, Tripoli radio affirmed that the "treacherous and flagrant aggression" through the "terroristic military exercises" is meant to force the Libyan people to yield to U.S. designs. The radio pointed out that Libya's territorial waters are "worth dying for," and that the country's "huge military force" is "not for parades but for fighting and for waging war." The radio reiterated that some units of the Libyan Armed Forces have been put on alert status "in preparation for the battles of freedom and dignity."

Saudi Arabia

Interior Minister Prince Nayif stated that this year's pilgrimage plan was a "complete success," and he denied that there were any incidents that interrupted the peace inside the Grand Mosque in Mecca, SPA reported. Some "irresponsible actions" did take place outside the mosque, the prince admitted, but the problems were settled immediately.

Lebanon

The ambassador to the United Nations expressed his country's "profound regret" on 7 September over the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council of Lebanon's "humanitarian complaint" against Israeli actions in the south, and Prime Minister Karami said he was "shocked" by the veto Beirut radio reported.

Israel

Following a meeting between Alignment leader Shim'on Peres and Likud leader Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Peres stated that the composition of the new cabinet had been agreed upon and that he hopes to present the government at the end of next week, Jerusalem radio reported. However, Shamir maintained that there are still some problems that must be solved and that the two leaders will meet again next week, the radio added.

Pakistan-Afghanistan

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan returned to Islamabad on 5 September from the UN-sponsored indirect talks with Afghanistan in Geneva, Karachi radio reported. Ali Khan disclosed to newsmen upon his arrival that informal consultations will continue before the next round of talks in Geneva in February, the radio added. He stated that the talks centered on four major points: withdrawal of foreign troop international guarantees, return of Afghan refugees, and bilateral guarantees for nonintervention and noninterference. Ali Khan also disclosed that he will visit Iran on 11 September to hold talks with his Iranian counterpart.

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'Arafat Arrives in Jidda, Departs for San'a'*LD061124 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] Jidda, 6 Sep (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Jidda this afternoon for San'a'. 'Arafat arrived in Jidda this morning and was both welcomed and seen off by a number of officials.

Arrives in San'a'*GF061438 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT**6 Sep 84*

[Text] San'a', 6 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in San'a' today on a visit to the YAR during which he will meet with Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Upon arrival, Yasir 'Arafat stated he will hold talks with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pertaining to the upcoming meetings of the Palestine National Council following the success of the Palestinian dialogues that took place in Aden and Algiers. He also will discuss the situation in the Arab region in general, including the occupied Arab territories, particularly after the escalation of Zionist terrorism against the Arabs and against the Islamic holyplaces in Jerusalem and Hebron.

Dialogue Parties Stress Need To Revive PNC*JN061722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT**6 Sep 84*

[Text] The participants in the Palestinian dialogue have stressed the need to revive the legitimate Palestinian institutions, particularly the PNC, according to the Aden- Algiers agreement and the deliberations with the brother representatives of Algeria and the PDRY. It has been agreed to hold a meeting in the Algerian capital within the next 10 days in order to discuss reorganizing the PLO's institutions.

It is worth noting that a Fatah delegation met last Sunday with the Democratic Alliance. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question and stressed their commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement.

PPSF Leader Attacks 'Arafat, Reactionary Regimes*PM061917 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 1 Sep 84 p 3*

[Interview with Dr Samir Ghawseh, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] by *TISHRIN* correspondent in Damascus on 27 August]

[Excerpts] *TISHRIN*: What is your attitude toward the proposed convening of the PNC in the present circumstances?

Dr Ghawseh: There is no doubt that we are facing a difficult situation in the Palestinian arena stemming from the external and internal dangers threatening us:

1. The external dangers represented by the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught aimed at liquidating the Palestinian problem, as well as the Arab nationalist presence in order to establish imperialist hegemony in the Arab homeland.

2. The internal dangers stemming from the deviation of 'Arafat's leadership and the pursuit of policies aimed at dominating the PLO and its cadres in order to prepare the ground for accepting the proposed imperialist plans and solutions. This deviation has found positive aspects in the "Reagan plan" that could be acceptable. This has found expression in the strengthening of ties with the Camp David regime [Egypt], contacts with Zionist forces, the abandonment of the military option, and the belittling of the importance of armed struggle in order to pave the way for accepting imperialist plans.

The course pursued by 'Arafat's leadership at the organizational, military, and political levels — a course characterized by deviation, slackness, rejection of collective leadership, violation of PNC resolutions, and squandering of Palestinian national fund money — has effectively weakened the PLO and hampered the Palestinian national struggle. Therefore, we are striving with all means to stand against the present internal and external dangers in the Palestinian arena in order to overcome the crisis.

It is customary before any PNC session for the Palestinian leadership to meet and agree on an agenda before the PNC session is held. Therefore, we believe it is urgent and essential that, before a new PNC session is held, a national, political, and organizational agreement should be reached between all the Palestinian nationalist factions, forces, and personalities prior to putting matters to the PNC. We believe any invitation to convene the PNC before this is achieved is an invitation to destroy the PLO.

'Arafat is making a suspicious call for convening the PNC. It is suspicious because this call is endorsed by the reactionary Arab regimes in order that an early session will agree to concessions which these regimes hope to offer to the Zionist enemy with Palestinian approval at the expense of the national stand and the Palestinian national cause. For this reason we are resisting this call and stress that agreement by all the nationalist forces, factions, and personalities is imperative for restoring the PLO's unity and thwarting the course of deviation and surrender pursued by 'Arafat's leadership.

We want the PNC to be convened on a solid base in order to agree on a national action program that will escalate the Palestinian revolution's role and leadership in preserving the unity of the PLO, enhancing its role and status, and strengthening the Palestinian national struggle.

TISHRIN: What is the root cause of the present crisis in the Palestinian arena?

Dr Ghawseh: The crisis within Fatah is not new. It results from the accumulation of long-standing differences between two courses reflecting conflicting policies, differing programs, and diverse classes within the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian arena has for several years witnessed differences and conflicts which have basically stemmed from 'Arafat's leadership and policies. 'Arafat has clashed with all the Palestinian factions without exception, including his own organization, Fatah. This is the inevitable result of the stances he adopts, expressing rightist policies that agree with reactionary Arab views and reflect defeatism in the face of the external imperialist and Zionist enemies.

'Arafat has shown he pursues a deviant course, evident in his actions at the various political, organizational, financial, and military levels. These actions have been diametrically opposed to the general nationalist stand which the nationalist factions, forces, and personalities have been adopting. 'Arafat's deviant and compromising attitude has led to the exacerbation of the crisis within Fatah and to the present paralysis.

In our estimation, by pursuing this deviant, compromising, and capitulationist policy 'Arafat has excluded himself from the national ranks. 'Arafat's recent statement on negotiating with the enemy (a reference to 'Arafat's interview with the U.S. CNN Television Network on 17 August 1984) confirms the fact he plans to abandon the national cause, expressing an attitude contrary to the national consensus and in violation of PNC resolutions. Therefore, the crisis in the PLO is rooted deep in 'Arafat's leadership policy.

We believe that matters can never be resolved in the Palestinian arena if 'Arafat is not toppled so that we can restore PLO unity on a nationalist basis hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and for the sake of achieving our national objectives.

TISHRIN: Preserving Palestinian national unity is of primary importance. How are you working to achieve this objective and what other tasks are planned for the future?

Dr Ghawsah: We believe unity is not an idealist concept or an end in itself; rather it is a means to achieve nationalist objectives and programs. We realize unity is a national necessity, but the attitude toward unity cannot be separated from the attitude toward the nature of the program on which unity is based. There is no doubt that we are unionists and believe in Arab unity. But we are not for unity at any price. In our view unity between a progressive nationalist and a reactionary agent is unacceptable. Therefore, if we adhere to Palestinian national unity we do so on the basis on which it is established, namely the Palestinian National Charter, PNC resolutions, and the PLO political and organizational program. Therefore, we are struggling for national unity and by so doing we are struggling for our national cause and the achievement of our national objectives and not for a formal "unity" perpetuating a state of tension, dispersion, and crisis.

'Arafat's call for convening the PNC and for national unity is suspect and does not seek national unity; rather, it seeks to maintain deviation and capitulation and perpetuate his leadership of the PLO.

With regard to your question about future tasks, we have several urgent tasks to carry out, the most important being the struggle to restore the PLO's unity on a nationalist basis hostile to

imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and also to thwart the policy of deviation and capitulation represented by 'Arafat's leadership.

One of our urgent tasks is to consolidate the Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian steadfastness triangle in order to deal with the consequences of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, defeat the invading forces, and be able to improve our position in confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught. Another of our important tasks is to consolidate our alliance and militant ties with the progressive and nationalist Arab regimes in order to confront imperialist plans and solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestinian problem and consolidating the imperialist-Zionist domination of the area.

Internationally, we must strengthen the ties of friendship and alliance with the socialist camp headed by the friendly Soviet Union in order to strengthen our joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

TISHRIN: What is your understanding of independent Palestinian decisionmaking and how do you chart your relations with the Arab countries in the light of this understanding?

Dr Ghawsah: It is known this slogan has become the subject of exploitation by the deviant and capitulationist faction in the PLO leadership, especially 'Arafat. They are resorting to misrepresentations and making statements defending what they call Palestinian decisionmaking as they see it. We understand it is the Palestinian people's right and principal duty to shoulder the responsibility of defending their legitimate rights. Also, the Palestinian people have the final say in the matter of their problem, but we also realize the Palestinian people are part of the Arab nation. The plan to isolate the Palestinian people from their national depth is an attempt by the Palestinian rightists to abandon patriotic and nationalist commitments and duties and pursue policies contrary to the patriotic and nationalist stand.

We determine our relations with any Arab country in the light of its attitude toward the Palestinian national problem and the problems of our Arab nation. We realize the Syrian Arab region's stand against the 17 May agreement and its paying of the blood tax alongside the fighters of the Lebanese nationalist movement and of the Palestinian nationalist factions to abort this agreement is the stand that leads to a Palestinian homeland.

We distinguish between progressive and nationalist regimes and reactionary regimes. We distinguish between regimes that struggle against imperialism and Zionism and regimes that in one way or another are linked to imperialism and promote imperialist plans and capitulationist solutions. For this reason we strongly desire to consolidate our alliance with the Arab nationalist regimes. We are proud and honored by these alliances and declare publicly that such a stand is consistent with our beliefs. We are unlike those who succumb to pressure and blackmail. We openly declare we are fully anxious to maintain our alliance with Syria and with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as with all the Arab nationalist and progressive regimes. We have often declared our desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and alliance with the forces of liberation and progress, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union. We have declared we regard U.S. imperialism as the number one enemy of the peoples and of

our Arab nation, particularly our Palestinian people, and that Zionism and its aggressive and colonialist base known as "Israel" is contrary to our existence as a Palestinian people.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN061710 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic

1615 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men waged a lightning attack against a Zionist military patrol yesterday while it was passing near 'Adlun, in the Az-Zahrani district of occupied southern Lebanon. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men destroyed a Zionist military jeep and killed or wounded all of its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this daring operation but, as usual, refrained from noting his losses. He said the Israeli forces immediately waged a large-scale search campaign and arrested several citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

Briefs: Bahrain

Gas Production Increase — Bahrain achieved an increase in gas production in its various fields in 1983. The amount of increase reached 12.5 billion cubic feet, for an approximate growth of 7.1 percent. The gas produced in Bahrain reached 185.9 billion cubic feet in 1983 in comparison with 173.4 billion cubic feet in 1982. [Excerpt] [*Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 5 Sep 84 pp 1, 4 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA**King Satisfied With Services Offered to Pilgrims**

LD070551 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Muna, Saudi Arabia, Sept 6, SPA — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his satisfaction of good standard of services offered by all governmental concerned bodies to pilgrims. In meeting with senior officers of the Armed Forces, the National Guard and public security the Saudi monarch expressed his appreciation to efforts made by these sectors in making pilgrimage journey safe, easy and comfortable to all pilgrims.

The Kingdom spares no efforts to extend the best possible services to God's guests out of its Islamic responsibility and honour it has by being the custodian of the holiest shrines of Islam in Mecca and Madiina. [sentence as received] All other bodies are doing good efforts all-the-year round to make pilgrimage season a great success. The Saudi monarch, the servant of the two harams, stressed that Moslems should strongly adhere to the principles of the Islamic divine faith which "carries welfare and peace to all humanity."

Interior Minister on Mecca 'Incidents'

LD071054 Riyadh SPA in English 1939 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Muna, Saudi Arabia, Sept 6, SPA — The pilgrimage plan worked out by Saudi Arabia this year was a complete success, Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Adb al-'Aziz said. Speaking to reporters today while pilgrimage season nearing its end, Prince Nayif said the Kingdom "has done its best to secure the best services to the guests of God."

Prince Nayif, who is also head of the Supreme Pilgrimage Committee, strongly denied the occurrence of any incidents that could interrupt pilgrims' peace inside the holy grand mosque in Mecca. Only some irresponsible actions took place outside the mosque but were settled down on the spot, he added.

OPECNA Report Denial on Supplying Oil to South Africa

LD061136 Vienna OPECNA in English 1019 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 6 Sept. 84 (OPECNA) — The Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs has described as "baseless" allegations that it "secretly" supplied oil to South Africa. The report, circulated by the American-Israeli Public Affairs Association, said Saudi Arabia had supplied South Africa with 67 percent of its oil needs from January 1981 to March 1983. The ministry reaffirmed the Kingdom's commitment to the boycott imposed on supplying oil to the "racist" regime in Pretoria.

Suez Mine Search Might Extend to Red Sea

NC062133 Paris AFP in English 2127 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Adabiyah Naval Base, Egypt, Sep 6 (AFP) — Egypt is considering extending the Gulf of Suez mine search with the aid of British, Italian, French, and U.S. groups to its territorial waters in the Red Sea, the chief of this base south of Suez said today.

Speaking at a press conference here Commander Ahmad 'Abd al-Bari did not specify when this second phase of the search might start or when the current search for mines, which have damaged about 20 vessels, would end.

Commander Anthony Chilton, head of the British mine-hunting group, said it would take another month or two to finish sweeping the northern gulf, which is the focus of the British search.

He said the search could be extended to Sudanese waters, and did not rule out Saudi Arabian cooperation. The British group had completed 65 percent of its work, the Americans 85 percent and the Italian and French groups, 45 and 50 percent, respectively, he said.

Italian group leader Fernando Cinelli told a group of journalists aboard the *Cavezzale* support vessel that Italian sonars had detected several "suspicious objects" which turned out not to be mines.

Commander Chilton said the British found 15 and 20 inconclusive "suspicious echos". The last one had been discovered this morning.

Mubarak Cables Kim Il-song on DPRK's National Day

NC070835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0817 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the occasion of his country's national day:

I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency the sincerest congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day. I wish you, dear friend, the best wishes of health and happiness and progress and prosperity for your friendly people under your wise leadership. With my noblest respect and appreciation.

'Aziz Cited on Gulf War, Related Issues*PM061459 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 84 p 6*

[E.R. report: "'Khomeini Will Eventually Give In,' Says Iraqi Vice President in Paris"]

[Text] "Khomeini will eventually give in," the Iraqi vice president and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, said. Contrary to the widely held belief that the imam could never go back on his decision not to end the war until the Baghdad regime has been overthrown, Mr 'Aziz believes, as he told us, that he could give way, as he did 3 years ago over the U.S. hostages held in Tehran.

"There is growing unrest among the Iranian population, which realizes that the war on Iraq being waged by its government will only lead to further disasters, and a current is emerging within the corridors of power in favor of a compromise," Tariq 'Aziz continued, adding: "Representatives of this current are stepping up contacts to seek a solution, but our impression is that they are very confused. Nevertheless we are encouraging them to continue their quest."

Both privately and during his Monday, 3 September, press conference at the residence of Iraqi Ambassador in Paris Muhammad al-Hashshat, Tariq 'Aziz voiced his confidence about an end to the war. Among other things he expressed satisfaction with the U.S. action to cut arms, spare parts, and ammunition supplies to Iran by states having close relations with Washington. However, he is not entirely satisfied with countries such as Switzerland and Britain, which have not stopped their military supplies to the Islamic Republic. He said, moreover, that "military relations" between Iran and Israel are continuing at the same level. Mr 'Aziz hopes that the U.S. Government will eventually put a stop to these supplies which are keeping the war going.

Balance of Forces

The Iraqi foreign minister said that his visit to Paris lay within the normal context of bilateral consultations. He noted during his conversation Monday [3 September] with [French External Relations Minister] Cheysson that the two governments' analyses regarding the Gulf war and the Middle East situation are "very close." Moreover, his FRG visit starting Tuesday has no special significance, since it has been scheduled for the past year. "Of course," he told us, "I will listen very carefully to FRG Foreign Minister Genscher if he gives me an account of his recent conversations in Tehran."

Mr Genscher has said that the European countries should normalize their relations with the Islamic Republic, which itself wants to restore relations of trust with the West. The Iraqi vice president does not believe in the sincerity of this "overture," which in his opinion is dictated by Tehran's military setbacks. Iran would surely stop playing up to the West the moment the course of the war were to alter.

The balance of forces is very much in Iraq's favor — and irreversibly so, Tariq 'Aziz stressed. Since Baghdad's forces are well equipped militarily, he made no requests to the French Government over and above the contracts already signed. In this connection he paid tribute to the Soviet Union, which "honors all

its commitments." He also said that the French Super-Etendards armed with Exocet missiles had been "particularly effective" against oil tankers on their way to the Iranian terminal at Khark.

Iraq possesses the necessary means to destroy that terminal, Mr 'Aziz added, but does not want to use them, unless forced to do so by Iran. "We have already inflicted huge damage to Iran's oil installations and economic infrastructures, but we do not want to destroy them, because our calculations are essentially political. We are trying to make the mullahs realize that their obstinacy will cost them more and more dearly. If they do not yield to the facts, well, we will step up our war effort."

In answer to a question, Tariq 'Aziz categorically denied that Iraq is producing or using toxic gas against the Iranian Army. Having stated that the international — and especially the U.S. — press "is mistaken" on this point, he stressed that his country could never agree to foreign bodies' sending experts to carry out an inspection. "The requests we have received in this connection are contrary to international laws and customs and damaging to our national pride."

Iraq is prepared for all eventualities, he added. It will emerge victorious from the war, whether Iran launches another offensive this fall — which is believed to be its intention — or whether it continues the war of attrition.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that his country's economy could only benefit from the construction of oil pipelines through Turkish, Saudi, and Jordanian territory. Iraq could thus transport a total of 4.2 million barrels a day — more than it exported before the start of the Gulf war.

Lastly, Tariq 'Aziz confided to us that the construction of oil pipelines to Turkey and Saudi Arabia is going ahead, but that the pipeline planned to terminate at Aqaba (Jordan) could only be constructed after the conclusion of negotiations with various U.S. and British financial and industrial organizations. The choice of financing is one of Baghdad's political concerns, Mr 'Aziz said. He indicated that Israel's objections to the construction of this pipeline could well be rejected by Iraq's Western partners, especially the United States.

Returns From France, FRG

JN070729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad yesterday evening following a short visit to France and the FRG. During his visit to France, 'Aziz held talks with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson that dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East situation, and matters of mutual concern.

During his visit to the FRG, 'Aziz held talks with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that dealt with the developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the current situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

TERCUMAN Interviews Ambassador to Turkey

NC070653 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 Sep 84
pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Ankara, (TERCUMAN) — Iraqi Ambassador to Ankara Taha Mahmud al-Qaysi has denied reports that Turkish troops, engaged in an operation against separatist terrorist groups in eastern Anatolia, have entered Iraqi territory and that a special Turkish team [tim] is stationed in Kirkuk.

The ambassador said: "These reports are tendentiously spread for the purpose of damaging the good relations existing between Turkey and Iraq. Let us harbor no fear about the development of our relations."

The Iraqi ambassador held a news conference at the embassy yesterday on the occasion of the completion of the fourth year of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Referring to the policy being pursued by Turkey, the ambassador said: "Turkey is fully aware of the dangers to the region if the war continues. We believe that when the situation and the circumstances permit, Turkey will again assume a role in achieving the termination of the war."

The Iraqi ambassador to Ankara gave the following responses to questions by journalists:

Question: It is reported in the foreign press that during the operation in eastern Anatolia, Turkish units entered Iraqi territory at the request of the Iraqi Administration.

What is your comment?

Al-Qaysi: It is out of the question.

Question: It is also reported in the foreign press that Iraq is unable to maintain security and control in the north.

Al-Qaysi: This is a mountainous area.

Keeping it under control is difficult not only for Iraq but also for Turkey and the same thing can be said for any other mountainous country.

Question: Can cooperation be established between the two countries to counter the militant action against the Kirkuk-Iskenderun oil pipeline?

Al-Qaysi: Such cooperation already exists. Each country is responsible for the pipeline on its territory.

Question: Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri met with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal some time ago. What was the nature of such a meeting?

Al-Qaysi: Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri conveyed a message to Prime Minister Ozal from the first deputy prime minister. The message suggested certain new proposals submitted by Iraq for the purpose of developing relations. However, it is up to the Turkish authorities to disclose the text of the message.

Industry Minister, Delegation Return From GDR

JN071015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0938 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, and his delegation returned to Baghdad last night after a visit of several days to the GDR during which they attended the Leibzig International Fair.

The minister learned about technological advances at the fair and held talks with a number of officials and experts on promoting the two countries' cooperation in the industrial and economic fields in the service of the GDR and Iraqi peoples.

The delegation included representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Light Industries, and Trade.

Communique No 1,580 on 5-6 Sep Activities

JN061628 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT
6 Sep 84

[C. mmunique No 1,580 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While sharing our great people's celebrations in the blessed 'Id al-Adha, our valiant Armed Forces continue to protect lofty Iraq and the glorious Arab nation's values.

The results of our Armed Forces' triumphant activities against the suspect and rancorous Iranian enemy forces for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units used artillery and various types of weapons to deal fierce blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, killing and wounding many, destroying one fuel truck and one infantry position, and setting several enemy weapons emplacements and pieces of military hardware on fire.

2. One of our daring helicopter gunship formations raided several enemy boats and infantry positions in the Maysan sector today, destroying two gunboats and one infantry position.

All of our helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions in the Maysan sector with all types of weapons, destroying one personnel position, hitting several enemy elements, and setting one hardware stockpile on fire.

4. Escaping from criminal Khomeyni's inferno and the tyranny of his bloody regime, new groups of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and in the operational sector east of Basra.

They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 6 September 1984

Kurdish Clandestine Reports Anti-Iraqi Operations

GF061459 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Kurdish
1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A Peshmerga patrol of the main branch of the martyrs Khala Nabaz, Jalal 'Ali, and Husayn (Marki) belonging to the Sharbajer martyrs organization of the Chuwarta local committee, together with a Peshmerga patrol of the main branch of the martyrs Nuri Hama 'Ali and Kamal Salim belonging to the Sarchinar organization of the Dukan local committee, attacked enemy positions near Sharbajer on the night of 3 September.

The operation resulted in the killing of 15 enemy troops, the wounding of 29 others, and the destruction of 2 Army vehicles.

Our brothers of the Qara Dagħ local committee hurled a bomb at an Army vehicle inside As-Sulaymaniyah on the afternoon of 27 August. The ensuing explosion killed one soldier and wounded

many others as well as destroying the vehicle. The Peshmerga returned to their base safely.

On 15 and 16 August a patrol of the martyr 'Abd ar-Rahman Hamdi belonging to the 'Amadiyah local committee attacked enemy bunkers on the 'Amadiyah-(Deralu) road killing three enemy soldiers and wounding two others. The patrol then returned to its base safely.

On 28 and 29 August a Peshmerga patrol belonging to the second branch placed a bomb under an Army vehicle in Irbil. The vehicle, registration no 8483, was situated near the (black) mosque. The explosion killed three mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime as well as destroying the vehicle. The government authorities carried out an extensive search following the incident. However, our Peshmerga returned to base safely. Glory be to the immortal Barzani and defeat be to the fascist regime and its mercenaries. Long live the immortal Peshmerga of Kurdistan.

AD-DUSTUR on UN Palestinian Seminar, Arab Water
JN062004 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Aug 84 p 22

[Text] Tunis (PETRA) — The ninth UN study seminar on the Palestinian cause began here yesterday evening. Jordan is represented in the 4-day seminar by Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, acting charge d'affaires in the permanent Jordanian mission to the Arab League; Muhammad 'Ali al-Qudat, first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Tunis; and Dr Ghazi Rabayi'ah from University of Jordan.

A Jordanian working paper was distributed during the seminar on Israel's designs against Arab waters in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr Rabayi'ah spoke to the PETRA correspondent in Tunis about this working paper. He said that the committee which organized this seminar had recommended that the Jordanian mission to the United Nations distribute this paper during the forthcoming UN session. He pointed out that the paper reflects Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories and its extensive exploitation of Arab water sources in a manner that seriously endangers the lives of the inhabitants.

Dr Rabayi'ah said that Israel's designs against Arab waters, represented by the Jordan River, the Al-Yarmuk River, and the Nile, have been translated into clear schemes of aggression, such as the wars Israel has waged against the Arab region.

(Masamba Sari), chairman of the committee on the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, spoke at the opening session. He stressed that peace in the Middle East is based on justice and not strength. He also emphasized the need to provide the Palestinian people with the means that would allow them to fully exercise their rights.

'Adnan 'Umran, Arab League assistant secretary general for political affairs, Arab, and international relations, stressed the UN concern to implement its resolutions on the Palestinian cause.

However, he stressed that not a single resolution on this cause has been implemented because of the Israeli intransigence which is backed by the United States.

Mohamed al-Masri, secretary general of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, emphasized that all Arab countries and the PLO have responded to all of the peace initiatives which have been submitted, particularly the USSR proposal to convene an international conference on settling the Middle East problem. He added that Israel has closed the doors to all peace initiatives that have been submitted.

Representatives of the USSR, the PRC, Egypt, and the PLO also spoke at the opening session, as did several other officials representing specialized UN agencies. They all stressed the need to impose UN resolutions on Israel, and denounced anything that can undermine the role of the United Nations as a framework for settling international problems, particularly the Palestinian cause.

The 4-day seminar will discuss the UN role in international forums to attain peace in the Middle East, and the importance of convening an international conference to tackle this issue. The seminar will also discuss the importance of Jerusalem from a historical and religious point of view.

The seminar participants were distributed among five committees, which began meeting yesterday afternoon in order to discuss the topics on their agenda.

Government Criticizes U.S. Veto at UN Security Council
NC070630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanon has expressed its profound regret over the U.S. attitude at the UN Security Council when it vetoed the Lebanese humanitarian complaint against the Israeli attacks on the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. The UN Security Council debated this complaint, put Lebanon's draft resolution to the vote, condemned Israel, and called for respecting human rights in areas that are occupied by Israel. Fourteen members voted in favor of the draft resolution, while the United States vetoed it. The U.S. representative described the draft resolution as inappropriate, while diplomatic observers have collectively described it as moderate.

The Lebanese ambassador at the United Nations expressed gratitude to the council members who voted in favor of the draft resolution, and expressed his profound regret over the opposition by a friendly superpower — the United States — against a draft resolution only confined to humanitarian issues. He added that Lebanon had hoped that the Security Council members would vote unanimously in favor of the draft resolution so that Israel would honor its international commitments and so that this council's impotence would not prompt Israel to continue its practices which violate the UN Charter, the declaration of human rights, and international conventions.

The ambassador said: All attempts to belittle the magnitude of the humanitarian tragedy or to distract attention have been confronted with painful facts. He said that the U.S. veto did not surprise us, and that the debates have nevertheless clarified the situation.

Karami Comments

NC071210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met this morning with Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, and with Ambassador Jean Hizzu, director of the ministry's Arab Affairs Department. They discussed the [UN Security Council] vote on the Lebanese complaint against the Israeli practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. They also discussed the new steps that must be taken following the U.S. veto. The ambassadors briefed Prime Minister Karami on the latest information received from the Security Council regarding the Lebanese complaint.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement to journalists:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, how do you view the results of your contacts, as foreign minister, with the Security Council?

[Karami] The rights of peoples are in the hands of the Security Council. The Security Council represents international will, and in light of the injustices committed by the Israeli enemy against our people in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, and in

view of all these inhuman, fascist, and naziist practices, it is the government's right to go to the Security Council and draw world attention to the violations of international laws, charters, and rules — the Geneva, London, and Hague conventions, etc. — which Israel signed in order to avoid [tatafad] the naziist injustices perpetrated against it. We were shocked by the largest democratic country in the world which claims to support peoples' rights and to defend the destiny of humanity. We were shocked by the veto of our draft resolution in which we did not accuse or condemn but only asked for an end to these practices which violate international charters and laws. Those who have it in their power to maintain and defend peoples' rights and international laws, charters, and rules are exercising the veto right to defend the oppressor against the oppressed and to defend the perpetrator against the victim.

[Reporter] Are you going to embark upon a new move following developments at the UN Security Council?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the unanimity demonstrated at the Security Council regarding the violated Lebanese rights and the exposure of the true face of the United States, particularly its shameful position, gives us certain guarantees to the effect that there is still hope in the Security Council and international public opinion. We will not neglect our rights and we will continue to pursue all ways and means for the sake of exposing this enemy and those supporting him and for the sake of championing our rights and protecting our sovereignty and the security of our kinfolk in Lebanon.

[Reporter] Your efforts in the north have yielded calm in terms of security. Are you satisfied with the situation following the 2 days you spent in the north?

[Karami] The sons of the north and their functionaries who had experienced the results of the disputes there — disputes causing further killing and destruction — can no longer remain silent over such tragedies. I am confident that everyone is willingly determined to attain national reconciliation and terminate violence in our town for the sake of restoring normalcy to it. Lebanese Army units, whose stability and balance have been restored, will implement all decisions and the desired security plan as soon as possible. [end recording]

VOL on General's, Junblatt's Trips to Damascus
NC070554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Text] A series of military meetings between Lebanon and Syria will be held during the next 24 hours. These meetings will shortly be culminated by a visit to Damascus by Army General Michel 'Awn in response to an official invitation.

These meetings will take place simultaneously with a political move between Beirut and Damascus when Minister Walid Junblatt is expected to visit the Syrian capital within the next few days to follow up the talks that were held last week between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers

Junblatt and Birri to create psychological and political atmospheres prior to the implementation of the mountain security plan. The Cabinet is expected to approve the plan and set a deadline for its implementation at its next session on Wednesday.

RFL Reports Iranian-Islamic Unification Meeting
NC070605 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 0545 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation from the Iranian Foreign Ministry yesterday visited Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli. During their short meeting, the two sides agreed that the Islamic revolution will spare no effort to support Muslims in Lebanon, particularly in Tripoli.

Karami: Problems From Not Observing Divine Laws
NC061237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
 6 Sep 84

[Text] Several political, religious, and military leaders called on Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his house in Tripoli today to congratulate him on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha and to denounce the criminal attempt on the life of [former] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss.

Speaking to delegations from At-Tabbanah, the prime minister said: There might be some societies which we consider as having gone astray and as infidel and unbelieving. Despite this, they are among the happiest peoples. Europe lives in happiness because the Europeans cooperate among themselves and they progress. We are believers and Muslims but we do not observe the laws of the supreme being. The result is that we have differences, rancor, and anarchy because of the destruction which has befallen us and our society. This is the root of all our misery and despondency.

His excellency added: Our salvation lies in our hands. If we do not return to our correct religion, obey orders, and shun evil, then there will be no improvement in our state of affairs.

VOL on Security Arrangements in Tripoli
NC070549 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Intensive contacts are underway, including military meetings in Shtawrah and Tripoli, to formulate a plan for Army deployment between Dahr al-Wahsh and Sawfar and to implement the security plan in Tripoli in the near future. Heavy-caliber weapons were collected and gunmen were withdrawn yesterday from rear positions in Tripoli.

Information available to the Voice of Lebanon indicates that Lebanese-Syrian military meetings will be held in Ablah and Shtawrah to formulate the plan for deploying the Lebanese Army between Dahr al-Wahsh and Sawfar. This information does not rule out the possibility that arrangements may be made for Army deployment between Duhur ash-Shuwayr and Zahlah.

In Tripoli, arrangements for an early implementation of the security plan have already started. Joint military committees supervised the collection of heavy-caliber weapons and the withdrawal of gunmen from rear positions in the city yesterday afternoon. The military committee examined the relevant practical arrangements with the concerned parties. The areas of disengagement were mapped out as well as the points where the Lebanese Army and the Syrian forces will be stationed to monitor the implementation of the security plan.

VOL: 'Soviet-Manned Observation Posts' in Al-Biq'a'
NC070945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biq'a' says that modern observation posts have been set up in As-Sultan Ya'qub. The posts are manned by Soviet experts and nobody is allowed to set foot inside them except for the commander of the Syrian 1st Division.

In As-Surayri, the Syrian Forces have expelled Palestinian groups previously stationed there under the pretext of avoiding Israeli air raids.

VOL: Syrians Encircle Hezbollah Gunmen in Ba'labakk
NC071022 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT
 7 Sep 84

[Text] Syrian tanks are now encircling the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks and the Al-Khawwam Hotel in Ba'labakk where Hezbollah gunmen are positioned. Tension has been heightened in the wake of the intensification of Syrian roadblocks in and around the town.

RFL Reports on Military Moves in Al-Biq'a' Valley
NC071136 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 1045 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Some activity has been noticed among the Al-Murabitun gunmen in Sa'd Nayil in Al-Biq'a'. Personal weapons, machine guns, medium-caliber weapons, and RPG's were distributed among them. Meanwhile, posters of Ibrahim Qulaylat and late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir have appeared throughout Ta'labaya.

Syrian forces have started rotating their personnel and vehicles in central Al-Biq'a'. During the past 2 days, these forces encircled the area extending from Hawr Ta'la to (Baytal), where Hezbollah positions are located, in the aftermath of the recent clashes between both sides.

Reports from Al-Biq'a' indicate that Syrian positions in western Al-Biq'a', overlooking the contact lines with the Israelis, are being supervised by Soviet experts. This is particularly true with regard to electronic equipment, radar, missile launchers, SAM-5 and SAM-6 units, and the modern T-74 and T-52 tanks. The Syrian presence there is confined to command officers.

MONDAY MORNING Interviews Mufti Khalid
NC070820 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
 3-9 Sep 84 pp 43-47

[Interview of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Mufti of the Lebanese Republic by *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent Nadim Abu Ghannam — date and place not given]

[Text] Ghannam: Do you feel that the security plan for Greater Beirut, for which you have expressed support, has so far provided real security guarantees for stability?

Mufti Khalid: There is no connection between our support for the plan and its success. We declared our support for this plan, irrespective of the prospects of its success or failure, because our support was prompted by our desire to unconditionally back all efforts to achieve peace and stability.

True guarantees for security are not so much those that are offered by the authorities as they are guarantees to which the militias and their leaders and the illegal armed forces, which are still collecting protection money from the public and which still control state facilities, ruining the economy and the interests of god-fearing people, will adhere. These militias, in our opinion, are responsible for the lack of true security guarantees for stability.

This is definitely linked to political decisions. Consequently, militia leaders, be they within the government or on the outside, are responsible for taking the political decision to provide security and achieve stability. If the militias really intend to implement such a decision, they will halt all their operations and adhere to the provisions of such a decision. Any discussion of this subject outside this context is pointless.

Ghannam: Power-sharing has always been a demand of the Islamic political movement. Has this demand been met in the Karami government?

Mufti Khalid: This concept of power-sharing overlooks many of the Islamic and nationalist demands. What really counts is the realization of these demands, which, in their essence, are not really Islamic, because they are not religious. They are, rather, democratic, humanitarian demands which involve respect for human rights in Lebanon, regardless of whether those involved are Moslems or Christians or otherwise. Consequently, demands for power-sharing is not the mere appointment of a strong and sincere prime minister, such as Rashid Karami, nor is it the appointment of strong nationalists to the Cabinet. If power-sharing is used as a means of winning office, then it is a form of opportunism. I assure you that this is out of the question in the case of all our representatives in power.

Power-sharing, therefore, is the daily exercise, by the whole (governmental) authority, of political reform on every level, in accordance with a clear-cut plan, designed to meet all Lebanese demands for the sovereignty of legitimacy, the achievement of a general balance, the universality of justice, the abolition of political sectarianism, and equality among the Lebanese on the basis of a unified standard of Lebanese national affiliation which

would totally eliminate all manifestations of sectarian privilege from the Lebanese scene, because the more the sectarian privileges, the less the power-sharing, and vice-versa.

Ghannam: Positions that you have adopted in the past, especially since the Ramadan Feast message you delivered at the municipal stadium, have been an expression on behalf of all Moslems. How do you evaluate the impact of your positions on the unity of Islamic ranks?

Mufti Khalid: The Moslems, within the context of the message you refer to, have cohesive ranks, because that message rejected hegemony in general and called for justice, equality and the sovereignty of legitimacy. I think this message contributed to the changing of the mentality and will of governmental authority and some of its main figures. This in turn prompted many delegations of Moslems to urge us to work for the unity of Islamic ranks, which is a general Islamic demand. Two important results were the meeting at which "Islamic fundamentals" were adopted, and the setting up of the permanent Islamic meeting that groups most Sunnite leaders into a framework of united action within the context of the Islamic fundamentals and political developments.

Ghannam: Is your role on the Islamic level a substitute for the role of secular Sunnite leaderships, or is it in response to popular Islamic needs that these leaderships have not been able to meet?

Mufti Khalid: As already indicated, my Islamic role is by no means designed to replace any Sunnite leaderships. I am working in cooperation with these leaders to promote specific national principles, as they are well aware. I do not want to become prime minister, nor does any of them want to become mufti of the Republic. We are all aware of our roles, and we all know that nobody can replace anybody else. We are in this together in an effort to meet popular Islamic demands.

However, none of us is seeking to promote transitional popular demands. We are trying to meet general Lebanese needs, which involves meeting the needs of the nation for unity, security and stability. This cannot be realized, especially at this stage, through an individual effort, because the historic responsibility is a collective responsibility that must be exercised on the basis of consensus, which is a basic Islamic principal that governs our religious public life.

Ghannam: The size and impact of the weekly Wednesday meeting at Dar al-Fatwa has declined markedly in recent weeks, especially in the absence of several former prime ministers. What is the reason?

Mufti Khalid: It is not true that the size and impact of the Islamic meeting on Wednesday at Dar al-Fatwa has declined. This meeting is not only supposed to hold its own, it is supposed to grow. In fact, it is growing, not necessarily in size, but in its perspective in terms of comprehensiveness and its ability to influence and transform. I am not aware that any one of the recognized former prime ministers wants to stop attending the meetings, even though some are naturally absent from time to

time due to travel, sickness, or other commitments. Our personalities and individual interests are not the issue in this meeting, because this is still a meeting that represents the group and the common stand, and as such, it will remain, and grow, God willing.

Ghannam: Is the traditional dispute between the mufti of the Republic and the prime minister continuing with the present government?

Mufti Khalid: Traditional dispute? What is this talk? The mufti of the Republic has no dispute with anybody, least of all the prime minister. The mufti of the Republic might differ with others over principles, because he is committed to Islamic and nationalist principles. He supports the leaders who abide by these principles, and prays for their success, and he counsels those who don't abide by them, and prays for their enlightenment.

The government of Rashid "Effendi" (Karami) is our government. We support it and fully back it, and pray for its prosperity and success in achieving all its reform objectives.

Traditional dispute? This expression is far from the truth. The mufti of the Republic, by virtue of his position, represents a large number of Lebanese, and he is supposed to protect their welfare, interests and existence in Lebanon. As such, it is possible that he might have differences with any official in power, especially the prime minister. However, such differences will never become a "traditional dispute".

The mufti of the Republic had no dispute with Prime Ministers 'Abdallah al-Yafi, Rashid Karami, Rashid as-Sulh, Taqi ad-Din as-Sulh or Salim al-Huss. There were partial disputes with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in the past and with former Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan recently. These partial disputes were not basic, arising from the nature of the dealings between the mufti and the prime minister. They were, rather, disputes over issues related to public interests.

Even though such differences might have been referred to as "traditional disputes", such differences over some issues between the mufti and certain officials never cancelled out the goodwill and positive dealings and the common desire to serve the interests of the public, especially the Moslems, and their noble goals. The Karami government still enjoys our support and backing, and we hope it will succeed in meeting the aspirations of the Lebanese for reform and stability.

Ghannam: How do you assess the present situation in West Beirut in view of the unsettled political and security conditions which you have been trying to deal with?

Mufti Khalid: It is a mistake to view Lebanon from a regional viewpoint: Eastern, western, northern, southern, mountain and Al-Biq'a'. This is a partitionist approach, as if the western sector were a state or the eastern sector had become a canton. It might be that the problem of the western sector can best be tackled by dealing with the deeply-entrenched disease of the eastern sector, or vice-versa. This is true of every area.

Lebanon is an integrated unit. Consequently, any attempt to tackle any problem in Lebanon must be based on the treatment of the Lebanese malaise as a whole. As such, the problems of any area, especially the security and political unrest in West Beirut, can best be tackled by extending the application of the security plan to other regions so that attention can be devoted to political reforms in all Lebanon. This is a way to solve all problems, in all Lebanon, including West Beirut.

Ghannam: What is the true story of the dispute between the (mainly-Druze) Progressive Socialist Party and the (Sunnite) Al-Murabitun in West Beirut?

Mufti Khalid: There is no longer any dispute between the Al-Murabitun and the Socialists in West Beirut or anywhere else. That was a passing cloud, and it is over, just as was the case of similar clouds which passed over the eastern sector. There is no point in trying to analyze differences which arise every hour, and which manifest themselves in different ways because people are all armed, and are not subject to any rule of law.

Ghannam: Will the Islamic fundamentals be tabled as a working paper when the constituent assembly meets to formulate a new constitutional framework for Lebanon of the future? Is it true that former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss will be your representative in the assembly?

Mufti Khalid: Working papers designed to formulate the constitutional framework for Lebanon of the future will be tabled in the constituent assembly by assembly members. You address that question to me as if I were a member. We have no knowledge of what will happen in the assembly. We are fully committed to Islamic fundamentals.

Ghannam: Why have the meetings of the Islamic-Christian committee, which was supposed to pave the way for the convening of an Islamic-Christian summit, been suspended?

Mufti Khalid: We fulfilled our part preparing a working paper and submitting it to the committee. We sent our representative to a number of committee meetings which were held in different locations. We are still willing to participate in the committee meetings whenever they might be held.

Ghannam: What is the truth behind the recent fuss that was created over Dar al-Fatwa?

Mufti Khalid: It was a simple fuss. You can ask a calm young man by the name of Major Salah Mansur who works in the (Lebanese) Army's second bureau about the true story. Once you speak to him, come back and interview me again.

Ghannam: Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din has put forward five issues that he has termed the "five challenges" which face the present government, namely, liberation, the return of displaced people, the release of the kidnapped people, compensation of victims of war and the unifying of the country. Is there coordination between you and him on the presentation of these "challenges"?

Mufti Khalid: We fully adopt these "challenges" without the

slightest reservation, because they fall within the context of general and full coordination between us. We fully support any issue raised by Shaykh Shams ad-Din or any other Lebanese within the framework of the Islamic fundamentals.

Ghannam: Did you come away from your meetings with President al-Asad and other Syrian leaders with the impression that we are passing through a truce period or that we are about to enter into a period of peace?

Mufti Khalid: During our latest meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad we were distinctly aware of his full determination to see permanent peace established in Lebanon, and there was no talk whatever about any truce. We got the same impression from our meetings with Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. We came away from these meetings with the impression that Syria is more determined than ever to end the Lebanese crisis and to promptly wind up the security issue in Lebanon on the basis of unreserved support for the national unity government.

This support constitutes the last opportunity, not for this government, but rather, particularly, for the Christian faction in the government. Syria nearly lost even its Christian friends for the sake of this faction. Furthermore, Syria has made many sacrifices throughout its stay in Lebanon in order to maintain the internal balance of Lebanon and to prevent factional tyranny.

All Syrian action has been based on pan-Arab premises which should not be tainted with any sectarian or religious trends, because, ultimately, that would even have an effect on the cohesive Syrian national structure and on the region as a whole. Consequently, Syria has been concerned about maintaining peace and the non-sectarian Arab affiliation of Lebanon, and it has extended all possible aid to (Lebanon) to this end.

Ghannam: Do you expect the present changes in Israel to change the Israeli position towards Lebanon?

Mufti Khalid: It is useless to count on the Israeli position because Israel, whether it is ruled by the Likud coalition or the Labor Party, remains an expansionist state seeking to expand its territory to ultimately reach from the Euphrates to the Nile and it is still a colonial bridgehead. As long as Israel continues to declare, in the words graven over the door to the Knesset, "Your borders, O Israel, extend from the Euphrates to the Nile," and as long as its national flag continues to display two blue bars, representing the Nile and the Euphrates, there is no point in counting on Israel, especially since the trends of Israeli occupation of Arab territories all point in this direction. The change that you might be able to count on, therefore, is a change in the Arab attitude from fragmentation to unity and solidarity, from weakness to strength. Nothing else will work.

Ghannam: What is your attitude towards the numerous calls by religious figures for the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the adoption of Islamic law to apply to all Lebanese? Does Islam sanction religious extremism?

Mufti Khalid: These voices are the inevitable echo of extremist Christian voices which have been calling for the establishment of a national Christian homeland in Lebanon or for a state for the Christians in Lebanon, as was contained in a statement this week by the commander of the "Lebanese Forces."

You should not ask me about the advocates of the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon, because you know that an Islamic state existed in Lebanon during the Ottoman period. At the close of Ottoman rule, the calls for the creation of a Christian homeland started to emerge, at times under the guise of a call by some Christians for a secular state, and, at other times, directly through other Christians.

The most powerful Lebanese Christian party, the Phalangist, was influenced by these calls and beliefs, and has promoted and advocated this objective ever since its founding.

The statements of the president of this party, and of the commander of the "Lebanese Forces," the military wing of the Phalangist Party, and the statements of the Lebanese Front, of which the Phalangist Party is the main component, all consider Lebanon to be a Christian refuge in the Arab East, and they incite them (the Christians) against their countries, and exhort them to seek refuge here to escape from the system they live under in the Arab and Islamic countries.

This historic incitement against Islam as a system, against the Islamic states as nations and authorities, and against Moslems as people of a specific religious persuasion, constitutes unparalleled extremism. It is only natural that this Christian extremism should, in turn, provoke Islamic extremism. It is from this point that the dispute develops into a struggle which is exploited by Israel, a racist Jewish state which is the most extremist religious entity in the area.

The possible solution to this issue is the Arab solution. By this I mean that the Arabic language, culture and heritage form a continuity with the rich Lebanese civilization, and form the common ground upon which all Lebanese can stand firmly, without any sectarian struggles or misgivings. The establishment of an Islamic state remains the higher goal of the homogeneous Islamic society. However, Lebanese society is not religiously homogeneous. It is not hard for us to objectively detect the element of homogeneity that exists in this country, which strengthens the unity of the people and of Lebanon as a country and state. This element is "Lebanese Arabism." This means, to us, that we are, first and foremost, unifying Lebanese, which affirms the meaning of sovereignty and independence, and that we are, secondly, Lebanese Arabs, which affirms the meaning of national identity and affiliation. The modern Lebanese state should recognize the convictions and religious persuasions of all parties, and should be based solely on these two considerations, which were the only two principles approved by the Geneva conference.

In a situation of national, Arab solidarity, we can, as Moslems in Lebanon, submit alone to Islamic laws without seeking to impose them on the Christians because it is one of the basic tenets of our religion that "there is no compulsion in religion; the right direction is henceforth distinct from error." It is also part of our

conviction that we live together in harmony, as it says in the Koran: "Say: O people of the Scripture: Come to an agreement between us and you: that we shall worship none but Allah, and that we shall ascribe no partner unto Him, and that none of us shall take others as lords beside Allah. And if they turn away, then say: Bear witness that we are they who have surrendered (unto him)."

Ghannam: What is your position on the return of the Palestinian armed presence to Lebanon at the present stage?

Mufti Khalid: There is no justification for any Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon. The Lebanese have proved, and continue to prove daily, that they are capable of resisting Israeli occupation in such a manner as to disturb Israel and force it to speed up its withdrawal from Lebanon. All we want from the Arabs in general is that they provide moral and material support to bolster efforts to lift the yoke of Israeli occupation from Lebanon.

Ghannam: What is your attitude to the regime at present?

Mufti Khalid: In general, we still support the national unity government, but the delay in accomplishments and in achieving progress towards political solutions which we are still looking for, and which appear at present to be in a state of suspension, awaiting the results of the Israeli and American elections, has awakened in us a sense of fear and dismay. This exposes us to embarrassment due to our position of support for the government. However, we still hope to see the regime launch initiatives, with the support of the Syrian authorities, which will pave the way for security and stability, and will extricate the people from the present difficulties which they face, and which hold up progress towards the enactment of reforms on every level.

Ghannam: What do you think of moves to reactivate the National Movement?

Mufti Khalid: Freedom is the standard by which Lebanese culture is measured, and the highest level of freedom in Lebanon is the freedom of expression. The president of the Phalangist Party, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, has repeatedly said that he is willing to conduct a dialogue with the Lebanese communists, but not with international communists. If this is the position of the Lebanese Front, as expressed by one of its key figures, that means there can be no opposition to the reactivation of the National Movement.

If the solutions proposed by these parties, after consideration of the religious convictions and persuasions of others, are nationalistic, and, specifically, if these views deal with liberation, full independence, full democracy, full Arabism, the total abolition of political sectarianism, full justice, total national equality, total social development, and the total abolition of sectarian privileges, then we do not attach too much importance to the source of such proposals, whether they are put forward by the National Movement or the Lebanese Front. We would support either side which came forward with such proposals; frankly, unless proposals to this end are forthcoming, I see no reason for the reactivation of any front whatever.

Ghannam: Don't you think that the authorities have failed to come to grips with the issues of the south: The humiliation of the people, the attempt to sever the south from the rest of the country, the diversion of water sources, and the use of the Az-Zahrani pipeline for that purpose?

Mufti Khalid: We have always tried to avoid differentiating between the south, the north, the Al-Biq'a, the mountains or the plains. We feel that the failure of the authorities arises from their failure to acquire this kind of comprehensive concept of the Lebanese crisis. The people of western al-Biq'a and Rashayya, like the people of the south, are being subjected to humiliation; the north is the scene of bloody clashes, while some of the areas of the plains are still being exposed to violence.

Consequently, we believe it is imperative to raise political issues side-by-side with security issues. This would help the authorities to overcome the largest obstacles, and would, at the same time, raise the question of security arrangements, which has been discussed in the past, and which would open the way for a solution to the problems of the south.

Ghannam: Do you consider the insistence of the Lebanese Forces on retaining control over the fifth pier of the Beirut port an indication that the forces insist on maintaining illegitimacy?

Mufti Khalid: It means, in our estimation, that the Lebanese Forces are committed to maintaining illegitimacy, and hold both legitimacy and the government which represents it in contempt. This is demonstrated by their insistence on maintaining their spheres of influence, and by their forcible seizure of the economic resources of these areas. In any case, why ask me? Why don't you ask the leaders of the Lebanese Front that question?

Al-Murabitun Leader Leaves Libyan Celebrations

*NC061326 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun — and the accompanying command delegation left Tripoli, Libya, after participating in the celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution and meeting with Revolution Commander Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, Army Chief of Staff Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis, and Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the Armed Forces Inspector General.

RFL: Iqlim al-Kharrub Inhabitants Issue Communique

*NC061345 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English
1330 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] The committee of inhabitants of Iqlim al-Kharrub today issued a communique in which it reminded the Israeli Government that the application of the agreement reached in Iqlim al-Kharrub under Israeli official auspices and guarantees was a direct Israeli responsibility. The communique added that Israeli credibility was linked to maintaining free and secure Christian presence in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Iqlim al-Kharrub Villages Come Under Sniper Fire
NC061449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Text] Al-Mtullah and Al-Jlayliyah in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area came under sniper fire from Junblatt gunmen's positions in Nabi al-Qarn today. Majdaluna also came under sniper fire from gunmen's positions in Al-Mughayriyah.

Coverage of Visit of Iranian President Khamene'i

Khamene'i, Al-Asad Meeting Held

JN061913 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Text] Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a meeting this evening. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice presidents; Ahmad Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and head of the National Security Bureau; and Faruq ash-Shar', the minister of foreign affairs. On the Iranian side, the meeting was attended by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs; and Mohammad Rafiqdust, the minister of the Revolution Guards Corps. Talks during the meeting revolved around the current situation in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and matters of mutual concern.

The Iranian president arrived in Damascus at 1715 this afternoon accompanied by a delegation composed of the ministers of foreign affairs and the revolution guards corps, and a number of senior officials in the Iranian Presidency and Foreign Ministry. President Hafiz al-Asad; Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Vice President Zuhayr Mashariqah; Ahmad Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the National Security Bureau; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of foreign affairs and head of the escort of honor, led those who received the Iranian president and his delegation at the airport.

The two presidents later went to the platform of honor, where the band played both the Syrian and Iranian national anthems and a 21-gun salute was fired. The guest president inspected the guard of honor and shook hands with the two vice presidents, the ministers, the diplomatic corps members, and the Iranian Embassy staff in Damascus. The two presidents then left for the guest palace in an official motorcade.

'Comprehensive' Talks Expected

JN061745 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The highest political contact of its kind took place today between Syria and Iran, when Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived in Damascus this evening at the head of a very large delegation that includes 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister; Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolution Guards Corps; and an important number of ranking officials in the Iranian Presidency, the Foreign Ministry, and the Armed Forces.

President Hafiz al-Asad led those who welcomed the Iranian president. He was accompanied by Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Zuhayr Mashariqah; Ahmad Diyab, command member and head of the National Security Office; and Faruq ash-Shar', foreign minister and head of the escort of honor.

President 'Ali Khamene'i was given an official reception. Stringent security measures were taken. The first session of

official talks between the two presidents began in the guest palace, the Iranian president's place of residence, immediately after the Iranian delegation arrived. Members of the two delegations attended. When we asked the official spokesman for the presidential palace about the agenda of the talks, he said, "There is no topic which cannot be discussed between friends." When I asked him about the duration of the visit, he said, "Certainly more than 1 day."

Observers are watching this surprise visit closely, particularly because it has been learned that the talks will be comprehensive. The talks will deal with the general situation in the region, the Gulf war, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interest such as the Red Sea, the mines in it, and the Lebanese problem.

The Iranian delegation is composed of many officials, and it was necessary to reserve more than 80 rooms in the best hotels. It has also been learned that the Iranian delegation also includes several ranking military officials. A prayer carpet was placed in every room.

Al-Asad Gives Dinner

JN062057 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Text] At 2000 today President Hafiz al-Asad gave a dinner at Dimashqiyah Hall in honor of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. The dinner was attended by the Iranian delegation, Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Zuhayr Mashariqah, Comrade Ahmad Diyab, Faruq ash-Shar', the ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Khamene'i, Al-Asad Resume Talks

JN071158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
7 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1000 today, President Hafiz al-Asad and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i resumed the talks that they began yesterday. Today's talks began in a closed meeting at the presidential palace in Al-Muhajirin quarter in Damascus. The meeting ended at 1215.

At 1230, the two presidents held a meeting, which was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the vice president; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Walid Hamdun, deputy prime ministers; Ahmad Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and director of the Pan-Arab Security Office; Faruq ash-Shar', the foreign minister; Wahib Fadil, minister of presidential affairs; and 'Isam an-Na'ib, the assistant foreign minister.

The meeting was attended on the Iranian side by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mir Salim, chief adviser in the Iranian presidency; Javad Nader-Shahi, adviser to the president; Mohammad Reza (Dehshad), assistant for communications in the presidency; Mohammad Mir Mehdi, director of the private office in the presidency; Mohammad Do'a'i, member of the Shura Council; and Mahmud Hashemi, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus.

During the two meetings, talks dealt with the Middle East situation, the latest developments in this situation, the current Gulf situation, the Israeli usurpation of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and the means of struggle against the Zionist enemy. The talks also dealt with the Lebanese situation in light of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, cooperation relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the means of further promoting these relations, and issues of common concern.

IRNA Views Talks

LD071046 Tehran IRNA in English 0958 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sept 7, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad will hold second rounds of talks today. Sources close to the Iranian delegation said that today's talks will focus on Zionist regime's crimes in Lebanon and the occupied Palestine. The Syrian president will also [be] briefed on Iran's extensive diplomatic endeavours to expel the Zionist regime from the United Nations organisation. The sources added that in their talks Thursday [6 September] night, presidents of the two countries agreed on further measures to be taken for the expulsion of the regime occupying Al-Quds from the UN on which the Islamic Republic has prepared a plan. The Thursday night talks also included matters of mutual interest and developments in the Middle East. Also further cooperation in fields such as Middle East situation, especially the occupied lands was stressed.

The friendly talks on Thursday night were held in a sincere atmosphere which is an indication of bilateral fraternal ties between the two Muslims peoples of Iran and Syria, an informed source said. The source added that the main element bringing the two nations together was revolutionary and joint stances of the two countries in their fight against international Zionism. President Khamene'i and his accompanying delegation which arrived in Syria Thursday attended a reception hosted by President al-Asad the same night. High-ranking Syrian officials and members of diplomatic corps there were also present.

Mashariqah, Delegation Leave For Sofia

JN070839 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah left for Sofia this morning leading a Syrian delegation to attend Bulgaria's national day celebrations. The delegation includes Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh.

TISHRIN on Damascus Role in Arab Region, Gulf

JN070752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "Damascus, the Pivot of Moves," *TISHRIN* says: The inten-

sive political activities in Damascus proves Syria's pan-Arab presence on all levels and its important role in facing all the challenges and confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots. President Hafiz al-Asad established this presence and initiated this role when he began the October war of liberation and proved to the Arabs that they can be an invincible power if they speak with one voice and resolve to extricate their rights.

Following the October war, the whole world questioned Israel's future in the region. The Pentagon strategists concluded that the Arab awakening would be a disaster, and that this awakening must be controlled and the Arab ranks fragmented at all costs, particularly since Arab solidarity proved effective.

Within the framework of this planning and counteroffensive came As-Sadat's deviation from the nation's ranks and his transfer to the enemy camp. The civil war in Lebanon was meant to engage Syria and draw its attention away from its pan-Arab duties. Saddam's war was waged to eliminate Iraq from the fateful pan-Arab battle and exhaust the resources of the Iraqi Army and people as well as those of the neighboring countries and the Iranian Islamic revolution, which from the beginning voiced its support for the Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause, and its readiness to send its Army for the liberation of Jerusalem.

TISHRIN adds: While most of the Arabs submitted to the fait accompli and some of them even volunteered to preach the suspect U.S. plans, Syria confronted capitulation and capitulators on all fronts. Syria intervened in Lebanon to stop the fighting and internal bloodshed. It warned the Arabs of the seriousness of Camp David and was able to contain it. It exposed to the world the threats of Saddam's war on both the Arab and Islamic levels and the extent of the free services this war renders to the United States and its plots that are meant to dismember the region, drown it in regional disputes, and destroy Arab ranks and Islamic solidarity.

Events vindicated our pan-Arab stands and President al-Asad's profound perspicacity. Egypt is shackled by Camp David. The U.S. and NATO fleets are roaming the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea on the pretext of searching for mines that nobody is able to find. In Lebanon, there was a direct invasion. The U.S. fleets intervened against the Lebanese people and their Arabism. However, the plot failed because of Syria's effective presence. The 17 May agreement fell. Now Lebanon is regaining its health and is advancing on the road of national unity, reconciliation, and detente. It is rebuilding itself for a bright future.

Saddam created a serious hotbed of tension when he rushed to fight Iran on behalf of the United States and to promote U.S. plans. Here also, Syria's role was effective in limiting the war and preventing it from spreading to neighboring countries. It is common knowledge that the United States had prepared a full-fledged plan to invade the Gulf and alerted the RDF for this purpose. The aim, of course, is to directly control this oil-rich, vital region.

Now that Syria's pan-Arab role has been practically raised to the level of serious challenges, and has even defeated an important part of these challenges, it is only natural that the attention of all

the Arabs and the fighters in this region be directed toward Syria and its leader Al-Asad. Syria is the asset. It is the frontline that defeated the hostile attacks, and the bulwark that is being strengthened daily on the road to strategic balance.

Damascus Assails U.S. Veto in Security Council

JN071311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
7 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen; The United States has pledged to protect and support Israel through bilateral agreements and treaties as well as through actual stands and practices on all levels. The U.S. veto at the UN Security Council is an implicit commitment that is contained in the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement — it is not an accidental event or an incidental stand adopted by the U.S. Administration.

The United States, which participated with Israel in invading Lebanon and spilling the Lebanese blood in Beirut and the mountain area, cannot defend Lebanon's security and territorial integrity as long as its weapons are being used by the Zionists to kill the citizens in south Lebanon; and it cannot defend Lebanon's security and territory as long as its agreements with Israel protect Israel's invasion of south Lebanon and his inhabitants and commits the United States to participate in any measure that Israel deems necessary for achieving its objectives, ambitions, and Biblical dreams.

The U.S. position at the UN Security Council was alone in facing the voices and appeals of the entire world. The U.S. veto was not the first stand to which Washington had been committing itself toward Israel and against the Arabs. This veto, at the least, proved the isolation of U.S. policy at the highest international body. For instance, while the entire world was condemning Israel and its practices, the U.S. delegate could not find anything to

defend his position with other than using word veto, which is the brightest proof of his isolation by the world community.

As this has been the reality of the United States and its positions since the beginning of the Arab-Zionist conflict, it is not surprising that the U.S. delegate adopts such a stand at the UN Security Council or at any other international body. However, what is really surprising is the show of U.S. enmity toward the Arabs in such a direct and overt manner while the United States finds some Arabs to defend it along with its policy as if these Arabs are more closely allied to the United States than Israel.

For over 30 years, the United States has not once expressed a sympathetic stand toward any Arab right regardless of the importance of this right on the list of Arab priorities. Instead, the United States has not spared a single effort to act against the Arab nation, Israel sought the help of U.S. experience and support; thus, providing more proof for U.S. hostility toward the Arabs.

While the U.S. veto was supporting Israel's occupation of south Lebanon the U.S. Congress was returning a draft resolution to its agenda which would consider Jerusalem the eternal capital for Israel and would call for moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. At the same time, Zionist terrorist Kahane was knocking at the doors of U.S. circles asking support for his project: Pay a dollar to kill an Arab.

Thus, the U.S. veto and the sympathy of the West with Israel were not accidental or sudden. All Arab issues will continue to be confronted by the United States and its allies until all Arabs are convinced that their path to victory must be realized through their unity, that their usurped rights will not be regained through unbalanced friendship with the United States, and that there is no option but to direct their strife against all their enemies, represented by Zionism and its allies in the imperialist Western Camp.

Reportage on Negotiations Over Unity Government**Difficulties Arise in Talks**

TA061157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Premier-Designate Shim'on Peres set for this noon has been postponed. This follows difficulties between their two parties on structural matters, the parceling out of ministries, and the exact function of the mini-Cabinet, the forum of 10 ministers. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] The delay is probably due to last-minute difficulties over some of the outstanding issues, such as the powers of the proposed inner Cabinet, which has now swollen from the original 8 to 10 members. At one point, the Labor Party saw the inner Cabinet as a solution to the problem posed by the National Religious Party [NRP]. Labor feared that if the NRP joined the government, it might upset the balance between the two sides on the crucial question of new settlements, unless decisions on such issues were taken by the inner Cabinet. But if the decisions would then have to be approved by the entire Cabinet, then Labor would be back to square one. The solution may lie in keeping the NRP down to one Cabinet seat from the Likud's quota, and this is also favored by Likud ministers, though not by the NRP which wants two ministries.

With regard to the sharing of portfolios, the most problematical is still the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Both Labor and the Likud want it very badly. But even when Shamir and Peres reach agreement, their troubles will have just begun. Both of them have a long list of candidates competing for a small number of Cabinet posts. The situation of Shim'on Peres is slightly better. He is authorized by his party to draw up the list in consultation with the party leadership, and will then bring it to the Central Committee for approval.

But in the Likud, Prime Minister Shamir faces a serious challenge to his authority. Ari'el Sharon and others are demanding a vote in the party's Central Committee on who should get each available portfolio. In the Liberal Party also, the personal rivalries are such that the sharing of Cabinet seats may have to be settled by a secret ballot. [end recording]

Speaker Rotation Demand Announced

TA061241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister announced that he will demand that the post of Knesset speaker also be rotated between the Likud and the Alignment.

In this he acquiesced to the request of Knesset Member Me'ir Kohen-Avidov, who claims that it is unacceptable that an Alignment prime minister and a Likud Knesset speaker will serve at the same time, and vice versa. Me'ir Kohen-Avidov also announced that he will compete with Minister Hayim Corfu in the Herut Center on the candidacy for the post of Knesset speaker.

Portfolio Dispute Settled

TA061256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1248 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Alignment and Likud negotiating teams have reached an agreement on most of the disputed issues regarding the distribution of portfolios in a national unity government, and the final distribution of portfolios will apparently be determined this evening. The agreement between the Likud and Alignment teams paved the road for another Peres-Shamir meeting, and our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that this meeting will be held at 1700 in Jerusalem.

Government Presentation 'Next Week'

TA061606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Designate Shim'on Peres has said he hopes to present the government in the second half of next week. At the end of his meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir, Shim'on Peres told our correspondent Arye Golan that the composition of the Cabinet had been agreed upon at the meeting and it had been decided that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would remain in the Likud's hands. The government guidelines will be formulated in the next few days.

Shamir: Still Some Problems

TA061739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] At the end of the meeting with Peres, Yitzhaq Shamir said that there are still some problems which require a solution and he will meet with Peres next week. He refused to answer a question as to whether Ari'el Sharon will be given a senior cabinet position. Shamir said this will be decided by the Herut Center. Shamir added that the number of ministers who will serve in the next government is not yet clear, noting however that there will clearly be more than 20 ministers.

Details on Portfolios

TA061834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Report by Amnon Nadav — live in studio; numbers and positions as heard]

[Text] Here are some initial details about the portfolios, the government ministries. The conclusion between the Likud and the Alignment is that there will be 20 — not 24, 22, or 26 — but 20 government ministries; 9 for the Alignment, 9 for the Likud; that is, government ministries. What I have in my hand right now is — I imagine that later on in the evening we will learn of the personal composition — the question is one of 20 portfolios or government ministries; 9 for the Alignment, 9 for the Likud, 2 open for the further negotiations with the small parties. In general, the Likud is satisfied, I would even say greatly satisfied. There is some disappointment in the Alignment. Well, the alignment has the prime minister and the defense, education, agriculture, health, communications, police, immigrant absorp-

tion, and science and development portfolios. The Likud has the foreign minister and deputy prime minister, and the finance, justice, construction and housing, industry and commerce, transport, labor and social welfare, energy, and tourism portfolios. What have been left open are the interior and religious affairs portfolios. The chairman of the political cabinet will be Shim'on Peres, who will be prime minister, and his deputy will be Yitzhaq Shamir; afterward their positions will be reversed. The chairman of the economic cabinet, as we said earlier, will be the finance minister, whose position will not rotate, and his deputy will be the Alignment's representative. These are the first details about the composition of the portfolios. If we also receive the personal composition by the end of the news reel, which is hard to believe, we will report it.

Discontent Over Economic Portfolios

TA061843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir this afternoon concluded the distribution of the portfolios. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that a number of changes were introduced under last-minute pressures.

The Alignment gave up the industry and commerce portfolio as well as the energy portfolio, receiving instead the communications and the science and development portfolios. There will be no information ministry due to Yitzhaq Shamir's opposition.

Our correspondent reports that discontent is mounting in the Labor Party about the agreement. Economic circles this evening defined the concessions regarding the economic portfolios as a general "sellout." They emphasized that the Likud now holds onto all key economic positions: the finance minister, the industry and commerce minister, the head of the Knesset Finance Committee, and the governor of the Bank of Israel. Israel's Land Administration may also be transferred from the Agriculture Ministry, which is in the Alignment's hands, to one of the ministries controlled by the Likud. The Labor Party, economic circles say, will have no impact on the economy, the very same issue for which it was required to set up a national unity government.

The Secretariat of the Labor Party's Shiluv Circle, as well as the United Kibbutz Movement Center, have decided to vote against the agreement with the Likud.

Reporter Discloses Cabinet Posts

TA062052 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT
6 Sep 84

[Report by Nisim Mish'al live, in the Tel Aviv studio]

[Text] This evening we can state with certainty that one of the main winners in the establishment of a national unity government is Ari'el Sharon. From minister without portfolio in the Yitzhaq Shamir government, he is turning into a senior economics minister and a member of the unity government's inner cabinet. And not only is his status in the Herut Movement being reinforced by

this appointment, but, and for Sharon, perhaps this is more important, he is now also being given a Kosher certificate, if we can call it that, from the Labor Party leaders, who have been attacking him ceaselessly ever since the Lebanon war. And another aspect: Yitzhaq Shamir, by this appointment, is turning Sharon from a serious rival, who had it in his power to organize the Herut Center members against the national unity government, into a supporter of that government.

So much for Minister Sharon, and a no less interesting development is connected with the current defense minister, Moshe Arens. During the day the Likud leaders learned that Professor Arens is having doubts about whether to join the government as minister of science and technology. The possibility of making a change for him was also examined this evening: the exchange of the energy portfolio, which is in the Alignment's possession, for the science portfolio, but it is not yet clear what has been decided.

However, the Likud is not the only one with staffing problems. This is also the case in the Labor Party where several leading members, including Hayim Bar-Lev, Mordekhay Gur, and Abba Eban have not yet found defined posts in the Cabinet. Today the Labor Party discussed the possibility of Mordekhay Gur becoming the Labor Party secretary general and Hayim Bar-Lev becoming the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, but it appears that in the end, both of them will serve in the Cabinet, at least as ministers without portfolio.

In the meantime, a post has been found for Knesset Member [MK] Gad Ya'aqobi. This evening, a few minutes ago, it was decided that the Ministry of Economics would continue to work and it would be headed by Gad Ya'aqobi. It was also decided that MK 'Adi'el Amoray would be deputy minister of finance. Well, despite the many difficulties in manning the portfolios, this is how the division of portfolios, more or less, will appear in the next government:

Prime minister: Shim'on Peres. Deputy prime minister and foreign minister: Yitzhaq Shamir. After 2 years, the pair will change places. Deputy prime minister from the Alignment: Yitzhaq Navon, who will also serve as minister of education. Opposite him, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who will continue to serve in the Ministry of Housing and Construction. The defense minister for the next 4 years: Yitzhaq Rabin. During those 4 years, Yitzhaq Moda'i will be the finance minister. The minister of police will apparently be Moshe Shahal and, in the post of minister of justice, Moshe Nisim will continue to serve. The Ministry of Agriculture will have a new minister: Arye Nehamkin, from the Moshav movement, while Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon will apparently be in the office of the minister of commerce and industry. The Alignment's candidate for the immigrant absorption portfolio is now 'Uzi Bar'am and there is a reasonable chance that the science and technology portfolio will be given to Moshe Arens.

The Alignment also has the portfolios of health, labor, and communications, and the names being mentioned to man these portfolios are Abba Eban, Ya'aqov Tzur, Gad Ya'aqobi, Mordekhay Gur, Refa'el Edri, Nava Arad, and Ora Namir. The Likud has social welfare, perhaps Moshe Qatzav; transport:

There is a reasonable chance that it will be Ehud Olmert; and tourism, Avraham Sharir.

In the Likud, too, there are many who are demanding portfolios, such as Aridor, Corfu, Milo, Ben-Elisar, and others. The National Religious Party [NRP] will be given the interior portfolio and the religious affairs portfolio is being kept for the moment by the prime minister.

Well, as we have seen, the NRP will have one minister and the same applies to the SHAS movement, but it seems that two ministers will come from small parties: MK Yiga'el Hurvitz and Amnon Rubinstein. The Shinuy Movement will decide next week on whether it will join the government and if it decides to join, Amnon Rubinstein will be able to choose between two portfolios: transport and communications. And let us also note that the leaders of both parties this evening agreed on the possibility of adding another minister from each party, so that the number of ministers in a national unity government could reach 26, not to mention the deputy ministers. The work of incorporating the ministers will continue through next week, until the various parties convene their institutions to approve the establishment of the national unity government in Israel.

[At the end of the program a final item is added: "MK Gad Ya'aqobi, Alignment, has said he was not told and he has not agreed to be minister of economics in the national unity government."]

Rubinstein, Ya'aqobi Offered Positions

TA062058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres has offered Knesset member Amnon Rubinstein, Shinuy, the communications portfolio. Rubinstein told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the Shinuy Center will discuss the offer on Sunday. In his view, the Ministry of Communications should also control the additional television channels which are intended to be developed. The official negotiations between the Alignment and Shinuy will take place tomorrow.

The Labor Party is continuing to look for a post for the chairman of the economic team, Gad Ya'aqobi, after the Likud manned the Ministries of Finance and Industry. At noon Ya'aqobi was offered the energy portfolio but he refused it. This evening there was a proposal to appoint him minister for economic planning, but he did not agree to that, either. He may join the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

Source on Portfolio Distribution

TA070545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] A senior Labor Party source said last night that there is still vagueness regarding the distribution of portfolios between the Likud and the Alignment. The source told our correspondent that the Energy and the Science and Development Ministries will be controlled by the Labor Party, and decision is still pending

regarding the Communications and Transport Ministries. The Labor Party is also left with the option of establishing an economic planning [tikhnun kalkali] ministry. The Likud, in contrast, states that matters have already been determined: The energy and transport ministries will be controlled by the Likud, while the Communications and the Science and Development Ministries will be controlled by the Labor Party.

As for the Labor Party's list of ministers, the senior source said that posts are guaranteed for the four Labor Party leaders and for Knesset Members [MK's] Eban, Gur, Weizman, and Ya'aqobi. The United Kibbutz and Moshav Movements will have one post each. MK's Edri, Bar'am and Shahal may try to contend for the posts which have apparently already been promised to Eban and Gur.

Our correspondent has learned that Peres intends to make a final decision on the Labor Party's list of candidates for ministers on Saturday. He will present the list to the Labor Party Bureau on Sunday and the Labor Party Center will convene on Monday to approve it.

The Herut Secretariat will convene on Sunday and may decide to convene the Herut Center which will elect the government ministers. There is a dispute over whether the Herut ministers will be individually elected by the center or whether they will be elected according to a list proposed by Yitzhaq Shamir.

Sharon To Meet Shamir

TA070616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Liberal Party claims that the manning of the industry and commerce portfolio has not yet been decided. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that Minister Gid'on Pat was informed yesterday afternoon that he will continue in his position as a minister in the national unity government. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i this morning refused to comment on the developments on this issue.

Minister Ari'el Sharon returned to Israel a short while ago, and the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport says he sounded pleased with the proposal that he serve as the industry and commerce minister. However, Sharon was not prepared to make any official comments on this issue to correspondents at this time. He left the airport for a meeting with the prime minister.

Ari'el Sharon emphasized that he acted for the establishment of a national unity government right from the beginning, and that its fate will depend on the degree of unity manifest in it, as well as on equality between the Alignment and the Likud. He expressed the hope that the Likud will be a full, equal partner in the new government.

Asked how he will cooperate within a government with Shim'on Peres and other Alignment leaders who have asked for his dismissal ever since the Lebanese war, Sharon answered that he is prepared to ignore the sentiments of the past and forgive all the remarks which were made, although this is not easy.

At the same time, industrialists and Industry and Commerce Ministry officials in Jerusalem fear Sharon's entry into this ministry. In talks with our correspondent Me'ir Einstein, concern was expressed over the Herut Movement's use of an important economic portfolio to resolve internal problems at the height of an economic crisis.

Parties Predict Wednesday Presentation

TA070733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Report by Jack Katzenell]

[Excerpt] Late last night a highly-placed Labor Party source said the Energy and Science Ministries will be held by Labor, while the fate of the Communications and Transport Ministries still has to be decided. Likud sources said these issues are already settled: The Energy and Transport Ministries will remain with the Likud, while science and communications will go to the Labor Alignment.

However, both sides are confident that the new government will be presented to the Knesset for approval next Wednesday.

Agreement Faces Labor Criticism

TA071202 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] There is mounting criticism in the Labor Party to the agreement which Shim'on Peres has concluded with the Likud's Yitzhaq Shamir on a national unity government. Party leader Peres is expected to face sharp criticism when he presents the draft agreement to the party for its approval early next week. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording][Essing] There is shock and dismay among the ranks of the Labor Party today. Many party members have been trying to contact the party leadership with details about the agreement.

Labor Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz, who is himself close to Shim'on Peres, says that it is even hard to say if the party will approve or turn down the agreement. Dinitz says that many party members believe that Labor has surrendered the major economic positions to the Likud.

[Dinitz] I think it would take a pretty good explanation on the part of the Labor leadership, both to the Bureau and the Central Committee, of why this had to be done before the majority of the members vote for the new government. That is my own assessment, based on talks with numerous people and numerous groups in the party. The other thing that causes us great concern is the question of the new settlements.

[Essing] And, Simcha Dinitz says, if the Labor Bureau turns down the agreement on Sunday, there would still be ample time for Peres to renegotiate with Shamir before his mandate expires. [end recording]

Coalition Discipline Will Give Extremists Exposure

TA061317 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Sep 84 p 7

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "The Right To Object From Within"]

[Text] The birth pangs of the national unity government have swept from the public's mind the effect of the significant change in the executive branch on the image of the Knesset. A coalition of 92 or more Knesset members [MK's] may paralyze the parliament at a time when Israel needs it more than ever to protect not only its democratic institutions, but their ability to function as well.

National unity governments — there were one and a half such governments in Israel's history during the years 1967-70 — tend to be strict with the MK's who represent them. The Alignment closely followed any deviation from government policies by Likud MK's, and the GAHAL ministers watched for criticism levelled by Labor and MAPAM MK's. This occurred as any deviant criticism coming from broadly-based coalition circles was viewed as a possible precedent in subsequent controversies and any tolerance of a minor act of disobedience by one of the MK's was seen by the coalition partner as a sign of the agreement's disintegration. The tension invested in preventing these deviations may recur in the next national unity government, and even more so, due to the state of equality prevailing between the two large blocs.

There is no disputing the fact that MK's who support the government have to adhere to coalition discipline and are not allowed to humiliate their ministers, but it would be a mistake to impose on them an ideological paralysis under the pretext of extreme sensitivity to the reaction of their senior representatives. In view of the fact that a national unity government is not likely to fall in an incidental non-confidence vote, the ministers should enable the MK's to fill part of the function which was not given to the coalition: to criticize the government; not only criticism of Alignment ministers by Me'ir Shitrit, or of Likud ministers by Hayim Ramon, but also criticism directed at ministers of their own party.

Without such a liberal approach, in which there is some anomaly, the 11th Knesset's activities will be disrupted and, at the same time, the picture of the political situation will be distorted in some fields:

The sphere of parliamentary political criticism will be left exclusively to the extremist parties. If Dan Meridor is not allowed to reflect on postponing the settlement budget allocation at a Knesset plenary session the entire weight of the criticism will pass to Ge'ula Kohen; and if Ramon is not allowed to ponder political moves by the government which curb the chance to resume a dialogue with Jordan this will be done exclusively by Muhammad Mi'ari and Matityahu Peled, who do not content themselves with King Husayn, but will demand to see Yasir 'Arafat sitting across the table.

In this situation, one of the main problems which will arise relates to the necessity for equal time on the part of the media in general, and the state media in particular. The government will always be represented by ministers or some veteran MK's who hold key

portfolios, and the coalition will find expression through its many supporters — but, on the other hand, an MK from the opposition will appear in each public debate as an outstanding member of a small minority. This situation will lend a decisive advantage of personal exposure to the extremist opposition both on the right and the left, and will prevent fruitful discussion between central political but diversified elements of the Israeli political spectrum who happened to come under one political roof during this term. Will Refa'el Eytan and Eli'ezer Waldman and Muhammad Mi'ari and Matityahu Peled become permanent partners in any television or radio debate, as opposed to some 100 MK's belonging to the coalition who will be forced into a distressing anonymity?

The government's intolerance of criticism by coalition MK's may have severe side effects. One of the symptoms may be that some dismayed ministers will transfer controversy (and at times their anger) to the Cabinet's table, of all things. Some ministerial candidates will be interested in augmenting the inner tension, and the curbing of the freedom of debate within the Knesset coalition may encourage them to revolt, especially in the government echelon.

The coalition may, in any case, be confronted with the worrisome symptom of the consolidation of a nationalist Arab opposition. Both the Likud and the Alii toent this week said the HADASH-RAKAH may become more aggressive in the 11th Knesset, as it will have to compete with the Progressive List for Peace. When Matityahu Peled attacks Police Commissioner Arye Ibtzan, who fulfilled this task very well when he blocked Me'ir Kahane on his way to Umm Al-Fahm, because of the fact that the police also fulfilled their task in arresting Arab stonethrowers, what can be expected from Tawfiq Zayyad? Would he possibly say that the law is also meant to be observed by Arab citizens who took the law into their own hands? An amorphous, lazy, complacent coalition may focus public attention on such opposition, because if no other points of contention exist, the public will search the media for marginal lines of disagreement, which will encompass the Arab opposition.

The absence of debate within the Knesset coalition will aggravate the damage that has already been caused to Israeli democracy by focusing on MK Kahane.

The agreements between the Alignment and the Likud, which are shortly to be signed, are so tiresome that it is doubtful whether the ministers of the large parties will have enough time and patience to engage in these matters. However, long after the government is established, the Israeli politicians will have difficulty in trying to find a well balanced formula between coalition discipline and the special need to considerably loosen the rein of international criticism.

Herzog Calls For Coexistence Between Jews, Arabs *TA061031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] President Hayim Herzog said that the best answer to extremism is the strengthening of ties and familiarity between different communities, because ignorance is an eternal enemy to

ties between people. President Herzog made these remarks this morning in his visit to the (Al Jazar) Mosque in 'Akko on the occasion of the Muslim Feast of the Sacrifice. He added that Jews and Arabs are destined to live in Israel together and must base their society on coexistence and toleration.

Minister Arens Explains IDF Patrol in Lebanon *TA062111 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 Sep (ITIM) — This evening Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens said the purpose of the IDF patrol north of the Al-Awwali River was to signal that it is impossible to destroy the agreement between the Christians and Druze in the Al-Kharrub region of Lebanon that was achieved with Israel's aid.

The minister, who was speaking in an interview with Israeli television in Arabic, pointed out that Israel is interested in peace between the sects and so will work to maintain the agreement which has lasted 4 to 5 months. Guarantees were also given to both sects, and following this the Christians returned to their villages from which they had fled.

We are now disturbed by the attempt to undermine the agreement, and we are in contact with both elements to stabilize the situation, the minister said.

At the same time he noted that this is not the first time that we have acted north of the Al-Awwali River to stop repeated terrorist operations.

He also said that Israel is interested in good relations and a dialogue with the Shi'ites, who are the majority of the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. This dialogue has to date been prevented because of the actions taken by the extremist elements, the Khomeyniites, who are ready to use terrorism not only against the IDF, but also against the Shi'ite population.

He said that there are no contradictory interests between the Shi'ites and Israel, and the Shi'ites also do not want the terrorists to operate in their territory after Israel has liberated it from the terrorists.

He also stressed that Israel is interested in good relations with the Druze. "We left the Ash-Shuf area when it became clear that the Druze would see to it that the terrorists would not act from there," he said. The minister noted that the Druze have joined the army of southern Lebanon and are providing very good service.

He said we will leave Lebanon when there are local forces in the area capable of preventing terrorist actions against us.

At the beginning of his remarks the minister said that he hopes no Arab ruler will make the mistake of thinking that Israel has become weakened as a result of the internal differences of opinion during the election period, and he hopes they will not try to compete with the IDF. He pointed out that the IDF has acquired more modern equipment over the past year and is developing a weapons system that even the U.S. Navy is interested in.

He also pointed out that we have reached a peak in Israeli-U.S. relations, which are closer than ever before and talks have even begun about strategic cooperation.

Trade Zone Talks With U.S. Reach 'Deadlock'

JN070710 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that U.S.-Israeli talks on establishing a free trade zone between the two countries have reached a deadlock. The correspondent added that the Israeli participating team in these talks believe that the U.S. team's position cannot be softened unless the political authorities intervene and turn directly toward the White House.

The Israeli team was notified of the increasing opposition in the U.S. Congress against concluding an agreement with Israel in this regard. Our correspondent says that the main point of contention in these talks is the dates on which customs duties levied on a number of products will be cancelled.

\$1 Billion in Special Aid Sought From U.S.

TA070713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Finance Minister Kohen-Orgad says that Israel will not ask for new loans from world sources in the coming months and will wait until an improvement in the balance of payments will enable it to do so. He expressed to our economic correspondent Gadi Sukenik his satisfaction with the decrease in the trade deficit since the beginning of the year.

Our correspondent notes that in order to refrain from taking additional loans, Israel will ask the Americans for special aid in the amount of \$1 billion. Finance Ministry sources believe that the improvement in the trade deficit will enhance the chances of receiving such aid. Israel will also request the entire economic aid of \$1.2 billion slated for next year as a loan.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Belize

TA061055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1040 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Belize and Israel announced today the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level. Belize is the former British Honduras. It received independence 3 years ago and is located in Central America.

Israel will appoint a nonresident ambassador to Belize from among its ambassadors in Central America in the near future.

Communist Party Cables Romania's Ceausescu

AA051453 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, we take pleasure in conveying to you, and

through you to the Romanian people, warm and fraternal greetings.

Romania's liberation, the cable reads, has inaugurated a new stage in the history of the Romanian people and opened up the path toward socialism, under the leadership of your party, for the vital interests of the Romanian people.

Dear comrades,

We wish the Romanian Communists and all the Romanian people full success in their efforts to consolidate and strengthen socialism, and to promote the general struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

With fraternal greetings

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel

Meir Wilner, general secretary.

Jordan Supplying Funds to West Bank Municipalities

TA042013 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2007 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Nabulus, 4 Sep (ITIM) — The joint Jordanian-PLO committee in the territories has again begun paying the monthly salaries of 820 municipal employees whose heads were dismissed in Al-Birah, Ramallah, Hebron, and Dura.

The ITIM correspondent reports that 2 months ago the payments were stopped because of a shortage of money. These 820 employees left their work and stopped cooperating with the Israeli mayors who had been appointed to replace the dismissed mayors. Because of this, for 2 years they have been receiving their salaries from funds of the joint Jordanian-PLO committee in the territories. The employees' salaries are to be paid at the expense of other projects.

Palestinian Funds Flowing in to Arab Councils

TA041440 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1420 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] 'Akko, 4 Sep (ITIM) — Palestinian elements apparently close to the PLO have recently begun to take advantage of the financial distress of the local Arab councils and have sent tens of thousands of dollars to them with the goal of increasing their influence over the Arab population.

The ITIM correspondent reports that this is the view of elements close to the Arab sector in view of the flow of funds to local authorities in the north.

The funds referred to are reaching extremist elements in the world and they are transferring them to the authorities for the purpose of education and the development of an infrastructure.

The ITIM correspondent comments that funds "from Palestinian and church elements" have been flowing in for several years, but recently it has increased and become institutionalized.

As will be recalled, not long ago there was publicity about funds that were transferred from these elements to the village of Umm al-Fahm in the triangle and Dayr al-Asad in Galilee.

It should be noted that elements close to the Arab sector are concerned about this phenomenon, especially because of their temporary inability to curb it since there is no code preventing a local authority from receiving aid for the purposes of education and the development of an infrastructure. Additionally, they are concerned since this is being taken advantage of by elements who want to increase their influence over the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

Arab Communist Paper Supports PNC Convention

TA041509 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The communist paper in the territories, *AT-TALI'AH*, has begun to hint that it supports a convention of the PNC after some party members in the territories — among which probably also their leader Bashir Baghruti — had been accepted as members of the council, which is the PLO parliament, in a manner of speaking.

In the last editions of *AT-TALI'AH* criticism was levelled at the Democratic Front which comprises the "fronts" of George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, and at Syria, as they are opposed to the convening of the council.

Up to now *AT-TALI'AH* has supported the Syrian stance practically without reservations, and now it is shifting its support to Algeria, which favors the convening of the council.

In this context our correspondent has learned that the PLO has fixed the number of participants from the territories at 160, after PLO activists had requested that this number be 180. Not all of the representatives have been determined.

Our correspondent has learned that the nomination of representatives will be done according to sectors and organizations as representatives of the public and not on a personal basis.

Reasons for Khamene'i Visit to Damascus Examined

JN062016 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1538 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's sudden visit to Damascus this afternoon raises several questions and predictions among

international circles. What lies behind this visit? International affairs editor (Elder Pardo) discussed this subject with our Iranian affairs editor, (Minnesi Amir), and prepared the following report:

The Iraq-Iran war is beginning its 5th year. During the past 5 years of war the Iranian Government has depended on two friendly countries — namely, Syria and Libya. The Tehran-Damascus-Tripoli triangle was considered a strong alliance that threatened to destroy Arab unity.

Iranian men of religion used to consider Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi and his Islamic ideology an indivisible part of their plan to establish an Islamic empire from the Atlantic to the Gulf, with Tehran as its capital. This is the Iranian stand toward Libya.

As for Morocco, the Iranian media consider it a reactionary state and an agent of colonialism, as Tehran radio puts it. The Iranian radio station daily attacks the Rabat government and King Hassan II in person because of his role in the Camp David Accords and convening the Moroccan Jewish conference in Morocco with the participation of a number of Israeli politicians. This is in addition to accusing the Moroccan king of having close relations with Israel.

Thus, it has raised a strong wave of indignation and disappointment in Tehran. It is likely that this topic will be one of the important topics on the agenda of the meeting of Presidents al-Asad and Khamene'i.

However, there are other topics that concern the two countries in this current phase — namely, Syrian policy in Lebanon. It is well-known that Damascus seeks to implement its security plan and to establish the Syrian peace in Lebanon. Accordingly, Damascus put big pressure on certain parties in Lebanon, particularly Shi'ite statesmen such as Nabih Birri.

Furthermore, Syria tries to curb the activities of the extreme Shi'ite movements, such as the Islamic Amal Movement led by Hoseyn Mosavi and Hezbollah led by Hoseyn Fadlollah in Beirut.

This is in addition to the fact that Khomeyniite Revolution Guards were sent to Tripoli in northern Lebanon to participate in the raging battles against the members of the Sunni Islamic Unification Movement. Also, the Iranian deputy foreign minister went to Tripoli in order to interfere in this subject.

Thus, it seems that the Syrian and Iranian presidents will discuss the Libyan-Moroccan rapprochement and the pending problems and disputes between Syria and Iran concerning Lebanon.

Undugu Conference Issues Final Communiqué*AB051940 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1820 GMT 4 Sep 84*

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Sep (AZAP) — Undugu has become the new name of the conference of the foreign ministers of Egypt, the CAR, and Sudan and of the Ugandan minister of regional cooperation, the Rwandan minister of public service, and the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation who attended this conference 3-4 September.

Citizen Umba Di Lutete, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation and the chairman of the Undugu conference, who disclosed this new name on Tuesday during his closing address in Mobutu Hall, said their meetings and conferences now have a name. This name has no geographical or ideological significance. It only evokes a concept: the concept of friendship, fraternity and cooperation so dear to member-countries and which calls for open-mindedness. Earlier, he recalled that the Kinshasa meeting, which followed last year's meeting in Khartoum in Sudan, marked a new and decisive stage in the rapprochement of the states bordering on the Nile and in the process of the consultation and dialogue as well as in the culture and civilization established between them. [sentence as received] Speaking on the originality of the name Undugu, Citizen Umba Di Lutete stressed that the countries concerned wanted a name from an African language common enough to some of the states represented at the Kinshasa meeting. The conference will be called Undugu, a word in Swahili, a Zairian language also spoken in Rwanda, Uganda, and Sudan.

Discussing the results of the conference, the state commissioner described them as positive and said they went beyond all expectations. These results, he affirmed, were made possible thanks to the genius of the eminent heads of state who can be credited with the idea of holding this forum and whose common determination facilitated the progress of the meeting. Umba Di Lutete said he was happy to note that all participating countries held similar views concerning the situation in southern Africa, the Chadian tragedy, the Western Sahara problem, the Mideast crisis, the Iran-Iraq conflict, North-South cooperation, and subregional and regional cooperation.

At the end of the conference, Citizen Buketi Bukayi, director of the African and Middle East Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, read the final communiqué which follows:

1. The second conference of the foreign ministers of the member states of the Undugu group was held in Kinshasa 3-4 September 1984 at the invitation of the member of the Central Committee of the MPR and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

A list of the participants follows: The Central African Republic is represented by His Excellency Nga Ngii Voue To, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; the Arab Republic of Egypt by His Excellency Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; the Republic of Uganda by the Honorable Sam Tewungwa, minister of regional cooperation; the Democratic Republic of Sudan by His Excellency Hashim 'Uthman,

minister of foreign affairs; and the Republic of Zaire by Citizen Umba Di Lutete, member of the Central Committee and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, chairman of the conference.

The Rwandan Republic attended the conference as an observer and was represented by His Excellency Francois Habiakare, minister of the civil service and professional training.

2. The Kinshasa meeting, which follows the Khartoum meeting of November 1983, enabled the participants to exchange views and information of common interest with a view to strengthening their regional cooperation on bilateral and collective levels and in the political, economic and commercial fields. [Words indistinct] the policy of participating states to boost this cooperation to overcome various obstacles, including geographical and linguistic difficulties and the lack of common infrastructures.

3. In this context the ministers and state commissioners thoroughly examined the world situation, especially Africa.

4. In a desire to establish permanent contacts between the Undugu states, the conference pointed out that the Kinshasa and Khartoum sessions were not aimed at creating a bloc or a coalition directed against other states, but to realize the common desire of the participating states to further promote regional cooperation in the framework of the OAU Charter, the plan of action and the final Lagos act.

5. The conference decided to institutionalize its periodic meetings and call them the meeting of states belonging to the Undugu, meaning brotherhood, group.

6. On regional and interregional cooperation, the conference recommended to the participants to do all in their power to make considerable progress in the next 3 years in the fields of telecommunications and transportation between participating states, to promote commercial and cultural exchanges, and to engage in regular consultations at international forums in order to contribute toward the search for solutions to the various problems discussed at these forums.

7. After examining the international economic situations, participants in the conference expressed deep concern about the increased deterioration of trade terms. They declare that peace in the world, more today than yesterday, depends on the solution to the serious problem of the imbalanced world economy.

8. This is why the conference strongly deplored the poor outcome of the recent United Nations Industrial Development Organization general conference held in Vienna, after the equally negative outcome of the 6th UNCTAD meeting held in Belgrade last year. It also deplored the deadlock now prevailing in the global negotiations which is caused by the selfishness of the developed countries which are trying to prevent the emergence of a new and fairer world economic order.

9. The conference reiterated its unshaking faith in the OAU, in its aims, and in its principles. It pledged to work hard to preserve the unity of the OAU. The conference remains convinced that only this organization, a continental one, constitutes the

framework which can materialize African solidarity. The conference urged the OAU member countries to contribute to the success of the next summit to be held in Addis Ababa, in a spirit of fraternity and solidarity so that it can be the summit of reconciliation and of harmony.

10. After assessing the international situation, the conference examined the recent developments in southern Africa. On the one hand, it was mainly of the view that the efforts toward peace initiated there are to favor a rapid implementation of the Resolution 135 [number as received] of the UN Security Council on Namibian independence. On the other hand, these negotiations are also to make possible the establishment of a multiracial society that is based on democratic principles, and in which the legitimate aspirations of the black majority for liberty and dignity will be respected.

11. The conference believes that if there are to be real peace initiatives, they cannot be without taking into account the black majority's rights and Namibia's independence. To this effect, the conference reiterated its total support for the liberation struggle being carried out by the SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people, and by the liberation movements in South Africa, recognized by the OAU. The conference endorsed the recent resolutions of the UN Security Council, and of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, relating to the constitutional amendments. It also vigorously condemned the pseudo-elections recently organized in South Africa.

12. Concerning Chad, the conference solemnly reaffirmed its active support for President Hissein Habre who represents legitimacy and who has been fighting for national reconstruction. It renewed its support for the holding of a preparatory conference in Brazzaville, which would contribute to the success of the national reconciliation conference. It further expressed the conviction that only the withdrawal of the aggression troops and an end to the foreign interventions in the domestic affairs of Chad could preserve this country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

13. On the Western Saharan problem, the conference urged the warring factions to implement, as quickly as possible, the arrangements contained in the resolutions made at the 18th and 19th OAU summits, especially those on a cease-fire and the organization of a referendum to enable the inhabitants of Western Sahara to freely express themselves on their future. The conference reasserted that this problem, which is dividing Africa, can only be solved within a legal framework and through total respect for the OAU Charter.

14. The conference agreed on the need to strengthen peace efforts in the Middle East in order to overcome the dangers resulting from the current explosive situation and the threats which this situation poses to stability and security in Africa and Asia. This situation is due to the nonimplementation of the UN resolutions, notably Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council.

15. As for Lebanon, the conference saluted the Lebanese Government's efforts to set up global plan which will ensure security and stability to all Lebanese people and give way to national reconciliation. It also called for a total, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of the forces of aggression which pursue their illegal occupation [words indistinct]. This will enable the Lebanese Government to have full control of its territory and preserve the country's territorial integrity and independence.

16. The conference strongly deplored the war between Iran and Iraq and called on the two parties to agree on a cease-fire and preliminary negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. It expressed its support for the efforts made by the nonaligned countries in order to put an end to the conflict and salutes the efforts of Egyptian diplomacy on this issue.

17. The conference strongly condemns the criminal attempts to hinder free navigation in the Red Sea and asserts that this act of international terrorism should be condemned by the entire international community. It congratulates the Red Sea coastal countries for their swift and effective action in face of this aggression and their efforts to preserve the freedom of navigation along this most important maritime route for Africa. It expresses satisfaction with Sudan's initiative to call for a meeting of the Red Sea coastal countries in Khartoum.

18. The countries attending the conference have also decided to take measures to ensure security at their common borders and to permanently exchange information on the issue.

20. [number as received] The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding.

21. The conference agreed on the invitation of the Ugandan Government to hold its next meeting in Uganda in the second half of August 1985.

22. The conference expressed its deep gratitude to Marshal Mobutu, founding-chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), president of the Republic of Zaire, to the Executive Council, and to the Zairian people for the warm welcome and the African hospitality accorded them.

Ugandan, Rwandan Ministers Depart

EA051341 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mr Sam Tewungwa and Francois Habiakare, respectively Ugandan minister of foreign affairs and Rwandan minister of public works [titles as heard] left Kinshasa for their respective countries via Bujumbura yesterday after a 3-day stay in the Zairean capital. They had attended the conference held from 3 to 4 September on reinforcing the existing cooperation between the Nile Basin countries. In the course of the sessions they dealt with conditions of cooperation between the above-mentioned countries for expanding the economic development of the Nile basin.

LIBYA

Tripoli on Peoples' Opposition to U.S. Naval Exercises
LD061714 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 6 Sep 84

[Text] The General Command of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces has issued a statement on the huge maneuvers which the U.S. 6th Fleet is carrying out opposite the territorial waters of the Jamahiriya, with the participation of two aircraft carriers, the *America* and the *Saratoga*, and accompanied by two groups of ships totalling 16 escort and supply ships led by the fleet's flag ship. On this topic we present the following analysis:

It is not new for the U.S. Government to practice its terroristic provocations and its aggressive actions against the Libyan Arab people who have liberated their land from the military bases of the American forces and other imperialist states. On the night of the Great 1 September Revolution, 1969, the people crushed the pillars of the reactionary and agent monarchical regime, thus enabling the people to determine their destiny. It opened the way to progress and prosperity, confronting all the challenges which were and are forcibly hindering their march of struggle. After the U.S. forces were ousted and the huge military bases were expelled from the land and waters of this nation, which were defiled for so long, the United States was enraged to see the Libyan Arab people free — thanks to their great revolution — from the bondage of humiliation and exploitation, masters of their own affairs, making their own decisions in accordance with their aspirations and stemming from their immortal values and their noble principles. The evil force only wanted to hinder the march of struggle and construction and return the people to shackles, poverty, and ignorance so that they would become irrelevant just as they were before the Great 1 September Revolution.

America tried by all ways and means to make the noble people yield. When all its practices were unsuccessful in face of this people's steadfastness, the United States found no alternative but the use of military force which it has exercised since August 1982 by its treacherous and flagrant aggression on the Gulf of Sidra. Since that time it has repeatedly tried to flex its muscles in the Mediterranean, near our territorial waters, as if the world was too small for America and as if, despite the vastness of the world, it could find no place for its terroristic military exercises except opposite the shores of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and opposite its territorial waters. It tried to intimidate the Libyan Arab people, to provoke them, and to arouse their national and pan-Arab feelings to silence the voice which has been raised loud echoing the words of justice and right, raising the slogans of freedom and popular revolution and the principles of Arab nationalism and Arab unity, and spreading progress, security and peace.

If the United States, led by the old man Reagan, believes that by its provocative practices and its aggressive actions — always represented in the massing of units of its 6th Fleet including nuclear aircraft carriers — is able to make this free people yield and turn the free unionist revolutionaries away from their noble principles, America is deluding itself and its old man is mad. Our

territorial waters, and especially the Gulf of Sidra, are worth dying for. The American warships will not sail through them except to sink, and its military aircraft will not fly over them except to crash. These are not political statements nor for information consumption. It is an indisputable truth. These are decisive words which permit no retraction. As the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution stated on the 15th anniversary of the glorious revolution, the huge military force which we are building in the Jamahiriya is not for parades but for fighting and for waging war for the dignity of this nation and for the freedom of the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf. America's arrogance must be destroyed in the Gulf of Sidra and in our territorial waters before it reaches the mainland. In fact, some units of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces have been put on the alert in preparation for the battles of freedom and dignity.

JANA: U.S. Not Ready To Withdraw From Red Sea
LD071101 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Dhu al-Hijjah 11, September 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American Ministry of Foreign Affairs [as received] and the Pentagon denied news saying that America and its NATO allies will withdraw their fleets during the next ten days after the operation of searching the mines in the Suez Canal and Red Sea is over. A spokesman for the American Ministry of Foreign Affairs said no definite date has been appointed for the withdrawal of the American naval ships from this region. This announcement does confirm the intentions of the American Government to increase and strengthen its presence in this strategic area and that the real objective behind the mobilisation of the American, British, French and the Italian naval fleets is not to search for mines.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives UAE Personal Envoy
LD071119 Tripoli JANA in English 0924 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Dhu al-Hijjah, 7 September, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday 'Ali al-Sharfa, the personal envoy of Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates. The envoy handed the leader of the revolution a personal letter from the United Arab Emirates leader in reply to the letter he had sent to the Arab monarchs and heads of state regarding the strategic issues and the destiny of the Arab nation.

The letter of Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan said that, "We support your proposal concerning the study of the Palestinian problem and the Arab unity issue within the framework of the Arab League. We will inform the Arab League of our approval of that".

MOROCCO

Foreign Ministry Explains Spanish Trawler Incident
LD061751 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat, 6 Sep (MAP) — Spanish media, quoted by international agencies, have reported versions as contradictory as they

are fantastic about the "hijacking" near the Canary Islands of a Spanish fishing boat stopped by the Royal Moroccan Navy and directed to Agadir. Contacted about this by MAP, the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave the following account of the events:

On the evening of 2 September, 1984, a Spanish trawler which was fishing without a license in a prohibited area near the Moroccan coast was stopped by a vessel of the Royal Navy. A Royal Navy lieutenant and a sailor went aboard the trawler committing the offense, to carry out the usual verification and checks, and asked the owner of the trawler to proceed to the port of Agadir.

The trawler *Santa Teresa* went toward the Canary Islands, taking with it the two Moroccan sailors. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately contacted the Spanish authorities.

The ambassador of his majesty the king in Madrid had several talks with officials of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He made a strong protest on behalf of the Kingdom of Morocco with regard to this "illegal behavior with regard to international law, which is incompatible with the quality of relations which exist between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Morocco."

The ambassador demanded compensation for damages resulting from this incident. Furthermore, international press agency reports received in Rabat Wednesday, quoting a spokesman of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, noted that in fact the captain of the *Santa Teresa* received the order to proceed to Morocco to answer accusations of committing an offense. The agencies stress that the trawler captain, apparently already short of fuel when he was stopped, preferred to proceed to the Canary Islands rather than obey the command to go to a Moroccan port.

King Hassan Issues Pardons on 'Id al-Adha

*LD062041 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
6 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the glorious 'Id al-Adha, his majesty the king, may God preserve his glory, has issued an order pardoning 64 detainees, commuting or reducing prison sentences for 10 persons, reducing imprisonment for 140 prisoners, and commuting life imprisonment to a defined period for 2 detainees. May God preserve our master the imam, a treasure for this nation and a source for mercy.

ETHIOPIA

Reportage on Opening of Workers Party Congress

Mengistu Receives Hungary's Korom

LD062014 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)— Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, met Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the Hungarian party and state delegation, in Addis Ababa. During the cordial and friendly meeting the sides discussed issues of interest for both parties and opportunities of promoting Hungarian-Ethiopian relations.

Mozambique's Samora Machel Arrives

MB060645 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has been in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, since yesterday. Marshal Samora Machel will take part in the Ethiopian workers congress, which begins today. The main theme of the congress is the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party in that African country.

The Mozambican presidential delegation includes Armando Panguene, deputy minister of national defense and political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces; Augusto Macamo, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee; Jose Julio de Andrade, chief of the president's office of the Frelimo Party; and Albert Sithole, Mozambique's ambassador to Ethiopia.

On his arrival in Addis Ababa, President Samora Machel was welcomed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, his Ethiopian counterpart. Marshal Samora Machel arrived in Addis Ababa from the Tanzanian city of Arusha, where he attended a Socialist International conference in support of the Frontline States. Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe traveled aboard the same airplane that carried President Samora Machel from Arusha to Addis Ababa.

Kaunda, Other Officials Arrive

MB060550 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, arrived in Addis Ababa this evening to witness the launching of the Communist Peoples Workers Party of Ethiopia. Dr Kaunda was met at the Addis Ababa International Airport by his Ethiopian counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who braved a heavy downpour to welcome the Zambian delegation. The president arrived together with the presidents of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma; and ANC, Oliver Tambo; and Secretary General of the OAU Peter Onu, who traveled with him from Arusha, Tanzania,

where they attended a meeting of the Socialist International. Dr Kaunda is expected to return home on Saturday.

Mengistu Opens Party Congress

EA061548 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0553 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Opening speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress at the Workers Party of Ethiopia Hall in Addis Ababa — live, with English translation]

[Text] Esteemed guests, dear Comrades; some 10 years have elapsed since the Ethiopian broad masses overthrew the monarchic rule which for centuries was the source of degradation. We have annually commemorated this great event with additional victories. We are now on the eve of the 10th anniversary and we shall once again celebrate the occasion with unprecedented victory. [applause]

The celebrations held in the last 9 years reflected the nature of the occasion on which they were held. The coming 10th anniversary of the revolution is a great political achievement unparalleled in the history of our country. [applause] This great achievement is the convening of the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] whose activities are about to begin and which will enable us to chart our tasks of development and correctly set out objectives and map out the right approach for their fulfillment. It is in this forum that we shall be able to appraise our achievements to date and acquire a correct awareness of our future tasks.

It is expected that the conclusions to be drawn, the documents to be approved and the resolutions to be passed in body [as heard] will be a clear enunciation of principles and appropriate methods of implementation. What makes the WPE Constituent Congress an historic and special event is not only the achievements, it also marks the vanguard party of our society and the fact that the question of the revolution is thereby resolved. It is also an occasion when favorable conditions for our development will be created. [applause] For it to discharge this responsibility, preparations so far in different sectors have clarified the convening of the Constituent Congress itself, the drafting of documents. The founding conference held from the basic organizations onward ensured that the ideological and organizational activities carried out so far have made visible contributions.

On the other hand, the result of the efforts specifically achieved by the working people for the success of the conference is not to be underestimated. On the whole this WPE Congress proceeds from concrete achievements and results. I am therefore firmly convinced that it will achieve the objectives set for it. [applause]

Comrades; to reach this day of the formation of the vanguard party, which is bound to constitute a unique and shining chapter in the history of our country, very high sacrifices have been paid. Numerous resolute revolutionaries and their dear sons and daughters of the working people have heroically given their lives in defense of the sacred cause of the revolution. In honor therefore of those legendary [word indistinct] who fell for the popular cause and of those in different parts who also fell for the

cause of the freedom, justice, democracy and peace of the working people and in memory of those who have died fighting for the working class and for communism among whom are, Yuriy Andropov, Yusuf Dadoo [late vice president of ANC Revolutionary Council], Maurice Bishop and others, I request you all to rise and observe a minute's silence. Thank you.

Comrades; although we had to go through a long and rugged road and pay very high sacrifices for the WPE to be a reality, we are on the other hand gratified by the radiance of the eminent (?progress) of the objective we have set. The victories we have so far scored in our struggle have made a considerable contribution in the effort to create the free condition for the implementation of socialism on the soil of our country. In this regard, the steps taken to bring about a vanguard organization, which is a crucial factor for the realization of these objectives, are particularly significant. A protracted and complex struggle was necessary for the realization of that objective, indeed even the activities of the last stretch before the formation of the party was considerable.

It is to be recalled that the strategy we adopted to set up the COPWE was to proceed downward from the center to the (?district). And with that laid, the network of the structure of the commission step by step from the center down to the level of basic organizations. Then as the last stage before the realization of the party, the WPE structure was set up democratically in an ascending order until this concluding phase before the realization of the party — that is, this Constituent Congress — was convened. In this process, the parts requiring the practice of party activities, valuable benefits have also been derived. The nationwide activity for better results, which the working people did in their respective fields with a view to welcoming the congress on a victorious note, is highly significant. [applause] The main reason why this congress could be held in such a favorable atmosphere is that it commands solid popular support.

I should also like to express our joy that the representatives of internationalist allies are among us. [applause] Comrades; I should also like to express our joy that the representatives of our internationalist allies are among us here. The very fact of the presence of internationalists and allies and friends gives us a great pride. We also pay tribute to the countries, peoples and governments of those friendly countries and I express my gratitude to those internationalist allies teams. [applause]

Comrades and esteemed participants of the congress; as earlier reported, following the number of delegates present and the overall favorable situation prevailing, the conditions to start work are fulfilled, for which I declare with a great revolutionary fervor the WPE Congress opened. [applause] Thanks you.

Guests Attending Party Congress

EA062134 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0606 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Address by unnamed chairman of the Propaganda and Cultural Activities Committee at the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa on 6 September — live, with English translation]

[Text] Delegates of friendly parties and states, liberation movements, and international organizations which stand for peace, guests and democrats and those who have supported and closely followed the struggle the working people of Ethiopia have waged to attain the present stage of development are present here at our historic founding congress of the WPE [Workers' Party of Ethiopia]. Since we have been able to attain the victories scored so far through the close cooperation and assistance of these allies, and since revolutionary Ethiopia is one of the allies and bastions of the world socialist and democratic forces, I extend warm congratulations to all assembled here at this historic juncture for the founding of our party. I ask to be allowed to read the list of names of leaders of delegations present at our congress. [applause]

The list of party leaders, heads of state, and government leaders who are attending our historic congress is as follows:

1. His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia and of UNIP [United National Independence Party] [applause]
2. Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [applause]
3. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola. [applause]
4. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the PDRY Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY. [applause]
5. Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, esteemed guests, and comrade participants of the congress, the following is the list of heads of delegations of socialist parties present:

1. Comrade Grigoriy Vasil'yevich Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [lengthy applause]
2. Ramiro Valdes Menendes, commander of the revolution, member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, minister of interior of Cuba. [lengthy applause]
3. Comrade Horst Dohls, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. [applause]
4. Comrade Vasil Bilak, Politburo member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]
5. Comrade Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the delegation. [applause]
6. Comrade Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. [applause]
7. Comrade Jozsef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee. [applause]
8. Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council. [applause]

9. Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV State Council. [applause]
10. Comrade (Bukin Deizus), member of the Mongolian Communist Party [as heard] Politburo and chairman of the Control Commission. [applause]
11. Comrade Nikola Stojanovic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency. [applause]
12. Comrade Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Sandinista Front National Command and minister of interior of Nicaragua. [applause]
13. Comrade (Raputos Remmy), member of the Political Bureau of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. [applause]
14. Comrade Julio de Carvalho, Politburo member of the National Council of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde) and Council of the PAICV and minister of interior of Cape Verde. [applause]
15. Comrade Mahmoud Baryalay, Politburo member [as heard] and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the International Department. [applause]
16. Comrade (?Miu) Dobrescu, alternate Politburo member [as heard] and chairman of the Central Party [word indistinct] of Romania. [applause]
17. Comrade (Heng San Kei), member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first secretary of Svay Reing Province Party Committee. [applause]
18. Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao people's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of industry of Laos. [applause]
19. Comrade Alexandre Nunes Correia, member of the Central Committee and minister of health of Guinea-Bissau. [applause]
20. Comrade Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC of South Africa. [lengthy applause]
21. Comrade Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO of Namibia. [lengthy applause]
22. Comrade Bachir Mustapha Sayed, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, permanent secretary of the Polisario Political Bureau, member of the Council and commander of the revolution. [applause]
23. Comrade (Bolodia Settlebaum), member of the Communist Party of Chile Political Bureau. [applause]
24. Comrade (?Jorge Araujo), member of the Communist Party of Portugal Political Bureau. [applause]
25. Comrade Dimitris Sarlis, member of the Greek Communist Party Political Bureau. [applause]
26. Comrade George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. [applause]
27. Comrade Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Communist Party of Israel. [applause]
28. Comrade (Eric Travett), secretary-general of the New Communist Party of Great Britain. [applause]
29. Comrade (Roelf Haggen), chairman of the Swedish Workers' Party. [applause]
30. Comrade Moses Mabhidia, secretary of the South African Communist Party. [lengthy applause]
31. Comrade Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the USA. [lengthy applause]
32. Comrade Peter Symon, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Australia. [applause]
33. Comrade Anthony Vassallo, chairman of the Communist Party of Malta. [applause]
34. Comrade (Abdoulaye Basili), leader of the Party of Labor and Democratic Movement of Senegal First Secretary [as heard]. [applause]
35. Comrade (Guna Sira), member of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. [applause]
36. Comrade Samba Diould Thaim, member of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee and [word indistinct] of the party's organ. [applause]
37. Comrade (Farouki), secretary of the National Council and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India. [applause]
38. Comrade Erwin (?Scharf), member of the Austrian Communist Party Political Bureau and head of the Directorate of Foreign Affairs. [applause]
39. Comrade (Berry Williams), executive committee member of the Great Britain Communist Party. [applause]
40. Comrade Ibrahim (?Bakr), member of the Syrian Communist Party Political Bureau. [applause]
41. Comrade (Zaki Hayara), member of the Iraqi Communist Party Political Bureau. [applause]
42. Comrade Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau. [applause]
43. Comrade (Mersei Trigon), member of the French Communist Party Central Committee and mayor of the city of (Arkei). [applause]
44. Comrade Hermann Gautier, vice-chairman of the German Communist Party. [applause]
45. Comrade (Miguel Sang), representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador. [lengthy applause]
46. Comrade (Mikhail Olympius), member of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus Central Committee and deputy head of the International Department. [applause]
47. Comrade (Paulo Sandoval), member of the Socialist Unity Party of Mexico Central Committee. [applause]
48. Comrade (Liley Karlsten), member of the Left Wing Com
49. Comrade (Clair Sylva), member of the Canadian Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]
50. Comrade (F. Marchue), head of the International Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Labor Party of the United States. [applause]
51. Comrade (Dip Kumar Danguli), representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions. [applause]
52. Comrade Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students. [applause]
53. Comrade (Remmy Anilo Kapoten), [words indistinct] of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
54. Comrade Chitta Biswas, deputy secretary-general of AAPSO. [applause]
55. Comrade (Muhammad Mahmud), director of public organizations and unions of the PLO. [applause]

Thank you. [lengthy applause]

TANZANIA

Further on Socialist International Conference

Angola's Luvualu Addresses Meeting

*MB060700 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT
5 Sep 84*

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has been attending since yesterday the conference of the Socialist International in Arusha. Our country is represented by a party delegation led by Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA Politburo, who spoke at the opening session of the conference yesterday. In his address, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu analyzed the current situation in southern Africa in general and in particular the situation in Angola and Namibia.

The Angolan leader said that the People's Republic of Angola cannot be held responsible for the situation in Namibia led by the SWAPO combatants fighting for the liberation of the Namibian people. We condemn those responsible for the fighting in Angola because they give facilities to the UNITA puppets who commit all kinds of crimes against civilians in our country, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu added.

Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, who was speaking on behalf of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, reiterated his conviction that the conference of the Socialist International will contribute positively to the implementation of Namibia's independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, which aims to bring peace to Southern Africa.

The MPLA-Labor Party leader said that the conference was taking place at a particularly difficult period in the international situation, which is characterized by the heightening of tension in relations among states, caused particularly by those countries which resort to force for the settlement of political conflicts. Dialogue is nowadays replaced by blackmail, force, threats, and the violation of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. Today, support for armed bandits who kill children, women and old men is increasing, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu said, in a reference to the current policies of the United States and its allies. He said that the joint efforts of the Frontline States and the pledges undertaken should constitute a strong determination to achieve peace and peaceful coexistence.

He added that South Africa has shown pure arrogance and disrespect toward the pledges undertaken with Angola in Lusaka by maintaining troops in the south of the country when their total withdrawal was foreseen by the end of this March. The Angolan leader recalled the condition that South Africa continues to put as an obstacle to the settlement of the situation in Southern

Africa, that is, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He cited the declarations of 4 February 1982 and 19 March 1984 between Angola and Cuba on the issue. These declarations establish the conditions for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola after the end of all threats of foreign aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

On the issue of the recent constitution reforms in South Africa, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu considered them as a true farce and a consequence of the intensified liberation struggle undertaken by the ANC. He reiterated the support and the solidarity of the Angolan people with the SWAPO and ANC patriots in their struggle for freedom and independence, and he appealed to all countries attending the Socialist International to increase their material and financial aid to the two liberation movements.

Garba on Anti-Apartheid Fight

*AB062110 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
6 Sep 84*

[Text] The chairman of the UN Special Committee for Action Against Apartheid, Major General Joseph Garba, says the anti-apartheid struggle must not be complicated by East-West confrontations. This, he said, was because apartheid was a matter of international concern and responsibility which requires universal support for its elimination.

In a message to a 2-day Socialist International conference on Southern Africa in Arusha, Tanzania, Major General Garba called on the socialist parties to join in the action to ostracize the racist regime in South Africa. He also appealed to the socialist parties to consider giving greater assistance to the independent states in Southern Africa and to national liberation movements in the area. Major General Garba praised the efforts of European socialist parties for their initiative. He said that a majority of Western countries now supported in principle sanctions against South Africa and assistance to the liberation movements.

President Nyerere Leaves for Ethiopian Party Congress

*EA061938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1000 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] President Nyerere left for Addis Ababa today to attend the launching of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia at the invitation of Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. Mwalimu was seen off by party and government leaders from Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions at Kilimanjaro International Airport. Mwalimu Nyerere is traveling with Minister of Foreign Affairs Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, and two members of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi National Executive Committee's Central Committee Ndugu Moses (Nawiye) and Ndugu Paul (Sezigwa).

CHAD

Increased Rebel Activity Reported in South*AB061800 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Moundou, Chad, Sept 6 (AFP) — Violent clashes have erupted between government troops and insurgents in southern Chad, according to reliable reports from several sources.

In one particularly serious incident last week in the Moyen Chari Department (administrative region), ten government soldiers were killed in an ambush mounted by local rebels known as the "Red Commandos" at Danamadji, located 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of the town of Sarh, the sources said. Other clashes have reportedly occurred more recently in different parts of Moyen Chari, especially at Maro, 100 kms (60 miles) southeast of Sarh. Travellers coming from Sarh say a curfew was imposed there after the Red Commandos, who were said to have gone over to President Hissein Habre a few months ago, left the town.

The authorities in Ndjamea, the capital, consider the latest developments particularly worrying and have sent reinforcements to the region. The commander in chief of the armed forces, Idriss Debi, has also been there recently.

The violence follows the deterioration of an already-tense situation in two other southern departments (administrative districts) of the troubled north-central African country. The latest clashes in Moyen Chari have brought to an end several months of calm in the region following a truce between government forces and the Red Commandos, who are led by Colonel Alphonse Kotiga.

(In Paris, a spokesman for the opposition Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP) said today that France and Zaire were planning a joint military operation against the movement's forces in southern Chad in the very near future. Both France and Zaire have troops in Chad supporting Mr Habre's government. The MRP is led by prominent southerner, Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who is also vice-president of the opposition Transitional Government of National Union headed by former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei.)

It is so far difficult to tell whether the latest unrest is only temporary or whether it marks a turning point in southern opposition to the Habre regime, which already has to contend with the Libyan-backed opposition forces of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei in the north of the country, analysts said.

Meanwhile there has been no let-up in guerrilla activity in the southern Provinces of Western and Eastern Logone, despite the fact that large numbers of rebels have rallied to the government. In Western Logone, a group known as the "Hope Commandos" remains active in spite of reported defections obtained by a government mission which has been travelling throughout the region.

Meanwhile, Moundou is now cut off from its natural hinterland, with armed rebel groups holding much of the bush and sometimes even showing up on the town outskirts. Vehicles travelling on the dirt roads are frequently attacked, and missionaries have been recalled from the bush for their own safety. Local officials of the National Rural Development Agency (ONDR) have ceased travelling outside the town. Rebels have also been attacking trucks and destroying crops and material belonging to the powerful Chad Cotton Company, which this year appeared to be headed for the second good harvest in a row. People involved in the cotton industry here said the attacks were aimed at depriving the government in Ndjamea of the political and financial benefits of a good cotton harvest.

A new development in this year's rebel activity has been an increase in open resentment against French people, particularly priests, in the area. One of the priests said the rebels were angry over France's support for Mr Habre's government. Although he said he thought the situation would "not go beyond verbal attacks."

In the Eastern Logone Department a similar situation prevails. Members of the department's "Green Commando" movement, who had earlier rallied to the government, have left the towns and returned to the bush. The attacks mean that three out of the five departments in southern Chad are now experiencing rebel activity, with only Mayo Kebi and Tandjile, directly south of the capital, being spared.

BURKINA

Government Daily Identifies Ruling Factions

AB061646 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 6 Sep (AFP) — There are four political factions in the second government that was formed last 31 August by Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina (formerly Upper Volta). This was disclosed by the government daily, *SIDWAYA*, in its Wednesday edition. According to *SIDWAYA*, the new team comprises leftist militants, that is, the Association of Communist Officers, the Union for Communist Struggle, the Patriotic League for Development, and the Communist Group. The paper, which does not state the names of personalities in each group, considers that "the success of this new team will depend on its degree of militantism and revolutionary commitment (...) and in its operational ability to serve the entire people and not the interests of one clan alone, regardless of its color or power." "It is therefore necessary for them (the ministers)," the paper added, "to cultivate among themselves a spirit of discipline, of friendship, of criticism, and self-criticism," and to form "a government that is politically stable, ideologically balanced, and of indisputable popularity."

It will be recalled that the new government comprises 23 members, including five officers — Captain Thomas Sankara, head of state; Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state at the Presidency in charge of justice; Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, national defense; Captain Henri Zongo, economic promotion; Major Abdoul Salam Kabore, health — as well as 3 women and 15 civilians. It is the first time since independence in 1960 that more women have been admitted into government. They are: Adele Ouedraogo, budget; Rita Sawadogo, sports and leisure; Josephine Ouedraogo, family affairs and national solidarity. In addition, four women were nominated on Wednesday by the first Cabinet meeting to posts of responsibility in the provinces, as high commissioners. According to sources that are generally well-informed, there may be ten in the coming days.

Some of the decisions of the first Cabinet meeting include the dismissal from the army of two officers, Lieutenant Sy Traore and Student Officer Midjou Lamine, for "counterrevolutionary attitudes and use of antirevolutionary words," as well as the suspension of Captain Lona Charles Ouattara, head of the building project of the "4 August village" at Boulssa — 100 kilometers to the northeast of Ouagadougou — for the poor management of his worksite.

CAPE VERDE

Ex-Envoy to Lisbon Named Education Minister

AB061340 Paris AFP in French 0748 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Praia, 6 Sep (AFP) — Andre Corsino Tolentino, former ambassador of Cape Verde to Lisbon, has been appointed minister of education and culture, announced an official communique published in Praia on Wednesday. Mr Corsino Tolentino replaces Jose Araujo, who is leaving the government.

The communique also states that two secretariats of state [words indistinct] the other of foreign affairs have been created. The secretariat of state for public administration and labor is headed by Joao de Deus Maximino, formerly secretary general to the government. Aguinaldo Lisbon Ramos, former ambassador of Cape Verde to Angola, has been appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs.

GHANA

Bulgarian Ambassador Outlines Assistance Plans

AB061120 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Bulgaria is to establish a farm complex in Ghana. This is in fulfillment of an agreement signed last year between the two countries. At a news conference in Accra to mark the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the country's ambassador to Ghana, Kostadin Georgiev Gyaurov, said under the agreement, Bulgaria will help to rehabilitate two of its gold mines. It will also offer aid to develop Ghana's timber and furniture industry. Bulgaria will in addition help ease the country's problems with vehicles. He announced that Bulgarian experts are due in Ghana this month to work on a quarry to be set up in the country. He pledged that Bulgaria is ready to share its rich experiences with any country that asked for it. The envoy disclosed that 17 Ghanaians had been awarded scholarships for further studies in Bulgaria.

IVORY COAST

Country Agrees To Aid Guinean Agriculture

AB061210 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 4 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The Ivory Coast is prepared to give the sister Republic of Guinea the necessary assistance in the organization and management of its agricultural and forestry resources as well as in the planning of structures necessary for the development of these two sectors. Our country has also decided to help find the necessary finance for implementing the agricultural and forestry rehabilitation and development policy in Guinea. This is essentially the content of the final communique issued yesterday at the end of the visit of Guinean Secretary of State for Water and Forestry Resources Lieutenant Thiana Diallo. Lt Thiana Diallo, who came to Ivory Coast on 24 August with Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], stayed in our country an additional week to draw inspiration from the Ivorian experience in order to help restructure the productive activities of Guinea. Accompanied by Denis Bra Kanon, his Ivorian counterpart, our guest visited the interior of Ivory Coast to see for himself the efforts of our country in the field of agriculture and forestry and its achievements in raising the standard of living of the farming population. The Guinean delegation particularly appreciated the promise made

by our minister of agriculture and forestry resources to supply this brotherly country with coffee, cocoa, oil palm, pineapple, hevea, and cotton seedlings as well as other crops during the 1985-1986 season.

In fact, using our country's experience, Guineans want to build in their country a solid economy based on agriculture and forestry resources for the exclusive well-being of the masses. This is the thrust of an interview granted the press yesterday by Lt Diallo. Mr Diallo asserted that the CMRN, which has been in power since 3 April 1984, "has the firm desire to achieve what we have achieved in the Ivory Coast, at least part of it... that is to say in the field of self-sufficiency in food production." Mr Diallo believes that taking this path, his country will progress, thanks to the support that the Ivorian authorities have agreed to provide. This is tangible proof of the South-South cooperation that is necessary for regional stability and the unity of Africa so long as the commitments undertaken by both sides are respected.

LIBERIA

Fifth Political Party Requests Registration Forms

AB062046 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Another political party in Liberia is asking the Special Elections Commission to give the party the necessary registration forms. The Liberia Action Party, in a letter to the chairman of the Special Elections Commission, requested the registration forms and other documents required for the registration of a political party. According to a local newspaper, the letter, which was signed by the party's chairman, Mr Harry T. (Grease), also informed the Elections Commission of his desire to register a political party.

This brings to five the number of political parties requesting the Elections Commission for registration. According to the newspaper, the first two to do so were the National Democratic Party of Liberia and the United People's Party.

Special Court Charges Ex-Minister With Theft

AB061744 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Former Justice Minister Mr Chea Cheapoo has been charged with theft of property worth \$800,000. Mr Cheapoo was arrested in Monrovia Tuesday night, apparently on arrival from the Ivory Coast. Yesterday, Mr Cheapoo was taken before the Special Theft Court at the Temple of Justice and charged with stealing \$800,000 worth of mobile equipment from the Liberia Overseas Venture Corporation, LOVCO, in [name indistinct], Grand Gedeh County, on 8 August 1981. Today's *DAILY OBSERVER* said when Mr Cheapoo briefly appeared before the theft court, he was quoted as telling the court that he was unable to sign a bond now as he has just arrived, adding, "our jail is not a strange place for me; I know there already" [as heard].

The former justice minister was dismissed in 1981 by the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, for what was termed at the time as a pattern of behavior inconsistent with the administration of justice in the country. Shortly after his dismissal, reports said that a large cache of weapons was found in his Cartwell residence where security forces had gone to retrieve government property. Mr Cheapoo arrived in the country Tuesday night aboard Swissair flight 242 from an unknown destination, according to eyewitnesses.

NIGERIA

TIDE Wants 'More Friendly' U.S. African Policy

AB061730 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TIDE* focuses on the current visit by the American assistant secretary for African affairs to apartheid South Africa for consultations on the Namibian crisis. The paper is of the opinion that for any meaningful result to emerge from such consultations the United States should adopt a more friendly foreign policy toward Africa. The *TIDE* therefore reminds the United States of America that Namibian independence should be based on the aspirations, interests, and anticipations of black majority of the Namibians.

Spanish Official Seeks To Free Detained Ship Crew

AB061632 Lagos NAN in English 1611 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 6 (NAN) — A Spanish External Affairs Ministry official, Mr Vincent Montesinos, is in Lagos for discussions with officials of the Federal Government on the detention in Nigeria since June of 26 Spaniards and one French national. An official of the Spanish Embassy in Lagos said today that Mr Montesinos, director-general consular affairs, will meet officials of the External Affairs Ministry tomorrow. The 26 Spaniards were members of the crew of a Panamanian ship, the *Izarra*, which was arrested for alleged attempted smuggling of oil at Calabar port in June. Mr Montesinos, according to the embassy official, will try to secure the release of the Spaniards and make arrangement for their repatriation.

Last month, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Lopez, at a meeting with Nigeria's Ambassador Edwin Ihama, called for cooperation between the two countries and pledged Spain's aid to Nigeria in eradicating the smuggling of Nigerian crude oil. Under the provisions of the Miscellaneous Offences Decree, 1984, smuggling of Nigerian crude and other petroleum products, attract death sentence by firing squad.

Early this year, Nigeria launched a campaign to check the illegal trafficking in petroleum products which the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, said was causing the country a loss of about 750,000 naira a day. A national task force, consisting of security forces, is keeping surveillance over Nigeria's territorial waters on a 24-hour basis.

Government Hails New Zealand's Antiapartheid Stand*AB061815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT*

6 Sep 84

[Text] The Federal Government has condemned governments and organizations that continue to associate with the racist regime in South Africa. A statement by the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos explains that the present administration remains firm in its opposition to apartheid which it recognizes as a force of repression, violence, and instability in the area. Reacting to the recent closure of the South African Consulate General in Wellington, New Zealand, the ministry said the action was to preempt the humiliation of being asked to quit by the new Labor government of Mr David Lange. It commends the recent antiapartheid posture of the new Labor government in New Zealand and says Nigeria firmly believes that the universal application of economic and other sanctions enunciated under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid will be a most effective means of breaking the apartheid machinery. The statement adds that the Federal Government remains fully committed to the total liberation of the peoples in southern Africa from colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and will continue to join forces with all peace-loving nations in achieving these objectives.

Trial of Sokoto Ex-Governor, Deputy Begins*AB062100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT*

6 Sep 84

[Text] The former governor of Sokoto State, Dr Garba Nadama, and his former deputy, Mohammadu Bashaka, have been charged with corruptly demanding and receiving a total of 350,000 naira. In a 10-count charge brought against them by the Special Military Tribunal, Kaduna Zone, the two former public office holders were said to have, between June and November 1982, unlawfully transferred import licences issued to the state supply company by the Federal Ministry of Commerce. Other charges against the former governor include unlawfully and corruptly transferring import licences at various times to the United Sokoto Vehicles and Accessories Limited and to Abdulahi Dogondaji. The former deputy governor, Mohammed Bashaka, was also charged with the breach of the code of conduct for public officers for asking one Tahir Kaoje for 150,000 naira for the defunct National Party of Nigeria.

In three separate counts, Isa Abu Bakar, a nongovernment official, was charged with acting in concert with the ex-governor in corruptly and unlawfully transferring import licenses worth 200,000 naira meant for the state supply company to one Richard Wadner.

Special Military Tribunal To Try Fraud Case*AB061840 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT*

6 Sep 84

[Text] A special military tribunal is to be set up in Kaduna State to try five persons alleged to have defrauded the Federal Government of over 700,000 naira. A state counsel, Mr Muhammed Askira, told a chief magistrate's court where the accused were being tried that the Supreme Military Council was interested in the case and objected to their bail. The accused, two of them soldiers, are alleged to have conspired and forged pension payment vouchers in respect of 81 nonexistent ex-servicemen in June. The prosecution also stated that four of the accused were arrested in the premises of the subtreasury soon after they shared the money. The accused are: Captain Pius Johnson; (Akpu) Esedu of the Directorate of Military Pensions, Lagos; Martins (Ekenon Menfe), a Lagos-based businessman; (Shokemi Takui), a contractor in Kaduna; and Umaru Aliu, a messenger with the Kaduna State Ministry of Finance.

TOGO**Envoy Delivers Kaunda Message to Eyadema***AB061731 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT*

6 Sep 84

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, and president of the Republic, this morning received in audience at the Presidential Palace a Zambian delegation led by Finance Minister [of State] James Kalaluka, who delivered a message from President Kaunda to President Eyadema. After the audience, the leader of the Zambian delegation made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Kalaluka recording in English followed by translation into French] First of all, I am very grateful for coming to Togo for the second time. As you know, I have come as a special envoy from President Kaunda, whose message I brought to the Togolese president. As for the message, I cannot disclose its contents. You know that the two heads of state are very close and they usually consult each other on international issues; it is therefore up to the Togolese head of state to disclose the contents of the message that I brought him. You are also aware that the relations between Togo and Zambia are excellent; at the international level, we have good relations as far as the OAU and the United Nations are concerned. Our relations are also good concerning our positions at the economic and political levels. Togo is not among the Frontline countries, but its contribution to the struggle being carried out by these countries, is substantial.

I would like to thank the Togolese people for the warm reception they accorded us. We feel at home here, and, finally, I would like to thank the great leader of these Togolese people, I mean Gen Eyadema, for the warm reception he accorded us. You know that Zambia and Togo are on the same wavelength and that their views are similar and one on the international scene. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Interior Minister Leaves for Talks With Crocker

*MB061914 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Rodrigues, Kito, the Angolan interior minister, left Luanda today for Lusaka, capital of Zambia, where is going to meet Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. During the talks to be held by the two statesmen, the main issue will be the independence of Namibia.

UNITA Issues Bulletin on 1-15 Aug Operations

MB061251 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

["Operational Information Bulletin" for 1 to 15 August issued by UNITA operations office of the Strategic Operational Command — date and place not given]

[Text] During the period 1-15 August several operations were launched all over Angola's territory. We emphasize the following ones:

Benguela Province: On 3 August, our forces took over the village of Ganda. We killed 21 soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and 3 Cubans. We captured 79 weapons, 1 B-10 cannon, 2 122-mm rocket launchers, 4 RPG-7's with 26 bombs, 29 antipersonnel mines, 2 radio transmitters, and 41,871 kwanzas. On 4 August, a mine detonated 2 km from Leua, along the Benguela Railroad, resulting in the death of 2 FAPLA soldiers.

Huambo Province: On 3 August, we took the village of Belavista. We killed 52 FAPLA soldiers, 18 members of the People's Defense Organization [ODP], and 2 Cubans. Besides the weapons burned in the (?stocks), we captured 172 weapons and 18 ammunition boxes. We destroyed nine vehicles and several houses. We captured three FAPLA soldiers. On 13 August we took the village of Cuma. This resulted in the destruction of the railroad station, 5 km of rails, and a train loaded with war materiel. We also damaged a building which housed some Cubans.

Cuanza Norte Province: On 3 August, we took the village of Lucala. We killed 19 FAPLA soldiers, 8 Cubans and 2 Soviets. We captured 26 individual weapons, 3 82-mm mortars, 2 HK-21 machine guns, 1 RPD, 2 PKM's, and 2 RPG-7's.

Cuanza Sul Province: On 9 August, we took by assault the village of Vila Nova de Seles, which was garrisoned by independent battalions Nos 721 and 722. This resulted in the death of 56 FAPLA soldiers and 9 Cubans. We captured 72 individual weapons, 2 82-mm mortars, 1 B-10 cannon, 1 14.5-mm anti-aircraft gun, 1 122-mm rocket launcher, 7 assorted ammunition boxes, and 4,877 shells. We released 577 civilians. We also captured two Portuguese and one Spanish national.

Lunda Province: On 3 August, our forces attacked the municipality of Cuilo, 40 km from the border with Zaire. We captured 34 individual weapons, 4 RPG-7's, and several quantities of rounds of ammunition. On 5 August, and according to information from our clandestine cells, the enemy's 43d Brigade in Cuango area experienced various problems of low morale such as desertions of soldiers, contradictions among commanders and Cuban advisers and actions of self-mutilation, not only among soldiers but also among officers.

With the attack of the village of Cuilo by our forces on 3 August, the FAPLA soldiers who were in their remaining positions on the Angola-Zaire border fled in disarray to this neighboring country. This happened in (Camakola) where 202 armed FAPLA soldiers with women and children crossed the border. On 12 August, a mine placed by one of our agents integrated in the FAPLA forces exploded in a place where Cubans were resting. This was in the (Sitacole) area where the Cubans were involved in operations with the 31st Brigade. This explosion killed 25 Cubans.

Huila Province: On 5 August, we attacked the enemy barracks in (Dengalene), resulting in the death of 23 FAPLA soldiers and 12 ODP members. We captured 16 individual weapons, 3 RPG-7's, 8 HK-21's, 6 60-mm mortars, 24,867 AK ammunition rounds, 1,485 kwanzas, 74 defensive handgrenades, and 3 field radios. On 5 August, we destroyed the 3d FAPLA company of the 100th Brigade in the locality of Bange. This resulted in the death of 16 FAPLA soldiers. We captured 11 weapons, a 60-mm mortar with 36 shells, 1 RPD, and 1 82-mm mortar.

Moxico Province: On 8 August, a mine exploded between Luena and Bucaco, resulting in the destruction of a Ural vehicle and the death of 27 FAPLA soldiers. On 14 August, at 1215 we shot down a Mi-8 helicopter west of Luena. At 1630, in the same area, we shot down a MiG-21 number C-75 which was part of a squadron whose crew was led by a Cuban colonel named (Villardel). According to the documents seized, the pilot of the MiG-21 was a man called (Firmino Changane).

Malanje Province: On 4 August, our forces attacked the enemy position of (Caculama), resulting in the death of 6 Cubans and 21 FAPLA soldiers. We captured 15 Czechoslovak AK's, 8 German Mausers, 8 RPK's, 1 81-mm mortar, 1 14.5-mm anti-aircraft gun, 2 RPG-7's, and 11 shells for 122-mm rocket launchers. We captured First Lieutenant Reis, leader of the so-called "Struggle Against Bandits" battalion.

Bie Province: On 8 August, we attacked the enemy infantry forces 8 km north of Camacupa. This resulted in the scattering of those forces. We found 15 dead. We captured 12 individual weapons, ammunition, bombs and some knapsacks containing some documents.

Cuando-Cubango Province: On 10 August, we attacked the enemy position at Cuatir area. We killed 14 FAPLA soldiers and 9 Cubans. We destroyed four vehicles. We captured eight individual weapons and three RPG-7's with 11 shells.

During this period UNITA suffered 14 dead, 31 wounded, and 7 missing.

BOTSWANA

BDP's Mmusi Charges BNF Head Met RSA Agent

*MB061323 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] The Botswana Democratic Party, BDP, parliamentary candidate for Gaborone South, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, has alleged that when the presidential nominations were taking place in Lobatse some weeks ago, the leader of the opposition Botswana National Front, BNF, Dr Kenneth Koma, was having a meeting with a white South African agent behind a bottle store at (Goatle).

Addressing a political rally at Old Naledi in Gaborone this morning, Mr Mmusi also alleged that there have been strange developments within the BNF which gave cause for concern. He said one of these was that the prohibited immigrant status of Dr Koma and his secretary general, Mr Mareledi Giddie, in South Africa had been lifted.

Mr Mmusi also expressed surprise that the BNF, which had adopted an anti-South African stance in favor of the liberation movements, now wanted Botswana to sign a Nkomati-type of accord with South Africa. He said all these years Dr Koma had always been understood to be sympathetic to the liberation movements through his writings and pronouncements to the people of Botswana and had been considered a dangerous communist by the South African.

Mr Mmusi challenged Dr Koma to explain all these sudden changes of position to the Batswana, adding that in the BDP's view, Dr Koma's followers were entitled to some explanation. Mr Mmusi referred the audience to the South African statements that if Botswana supported its black opponents they will also support Botswana's opponents and wondered whether this was the case. He said in the absence of an explanation by Dr Koma, the BDP was bound to be suspicious.

In a related development, another BDP candidate, Mr Archibald Mogwe, charged that the BNF was betraying the nation by making an election issue out of the signing of the nonaggression pact with South Africa. Mr Mogwe said a pact proposal was still being discussed and hence was sensitive. Mr Mogwe is standing for Gaborone North.

LESOTHO

Sixishe Returns From Socialist Conference

*MB061732 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, arrived in Lesotho today after attending an OAU meeting in Dar es Salaam and the Socialist International in Arusha, Tanzania. At these meetings, Mr Sixishe also briefed the delegates on the political situation in the Southern African region. The minister was accompanied by the director of external affairs services, Mr T. Mashuluke.

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR Friendship Group Praises Good Relations

*MB060814 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 5 Sep 84*

[Text] Bruno Kiesler, secretary of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples and head of the delegation accompanying him, said today at a press conference with the national news media that the relations established between the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples [AMASP] and the GDR's league on a basis of mutual respect and benefits are significant in the present international situation.

[Begin Kiesler recording in German with passage by passage translation into Portuguese] The GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples and the GDR-Mozambique Friendship Committee, which exists in our country, have a working protocol with their counterparts in Mozambique. This provides for important relations between the two sides. These have so far been fulfilled.

It must not be forgotten that the GDR's league has a permanent representative in Mozambique who conducts direct and personal cooperation with AMASP and Comrade Muthemba, its general secretary. Accordingly, many activities have been carried out with a view to furthering cooperation between our organizations.

I recall once again that last Saturday a photographic exhibition was opened at one of Maputo's largest cinema houses. The exhibition relates to the mutual activities between the two sides. Moreover, we have fulfilled all aspects of the accord and are now involved in other important tasks. These include the activities of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of the Mozambican people. [end recording]

After the press conference the delegation of the GDR League of Friendship Among Peoples held a meeting with Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for ideology of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, during which it delivered three movie films and three video cassettes containing documentaries on our struggle of national liberation.

SOUTH AFRICA

World Bank Threatens To End Water Scheme Funding

*MB061320 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] The director of projects for Subsaharan Africa of the World Bank, Mr (Jose Bronfman), says that if there is lack of willingness between South Africa and Lesotho to cooperate on the Highlands Water Project, then the project cannot go ahead, and the World Bank would be compelled to write off its contribution.

Mr (Bronfman) told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that at present the World Bank was assisting feasibility studies and that the Lesotho Government has asked it to finance the project should it come to fruition. Mr (Bronfman) said that the

World Bank stayed out of politics, but the Highlands project required an absolute framework of confidence and trust between South Africa and Lesotho to be tackled successfully.

Mr (Bronfman) said that Lesotho was dependent on South Africa. He said that the Highlands project could change that state to one of interdependence, which in turn could have political repercussions and improve relations between the two countries.

Three Cabinet Officers Visit Troubled Towns

MB061355 Umtata Capital Radio in English

1300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Three senior Cabinet ministers have been flown into the troubled townships in the Vaal Triangle. Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, Internal Affairs Minister F.W. de Klerk, and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen are in Verrening. They are being accompanied by senior police officers Leon Mellet and Vic Haynes. The ministers will tour the area by helicopter, and it has been reported that Le Grange will address township residents about rent increases, one of the key issues in the unrest.

The Orange-Vaal Development Board is meeting township representatives to discuss rents. The death toll in this week's unrest now stands at 31 according to latest police figures.

Le Grange Says Rents Not 'Main Cause' of Riots

MB061836 Johannesburg SAPA in English

1821 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Vereeniging, Sept 6, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said after touring riot-torn Vaal Triangle towns today he believed rent increases were not the main reason for the disturbances. Mr le Grange said nothing surprised him about what may be behind the unrest. "I am not convinced that the rent increase is the real reason for the problem. There are individuals and other forces and organisations behind what is happening in the Vaal Triangle."

The unrest, which began on Monday, has left 31 dead, more than 50 injured, and private and government property has been extensively damaged or destroyed by arsonists.

Mr le Grange went on to say that he and his colleagues today met the Lekoa Council in Sebokeng for discussions on the situation. Four cabinet ministers, local representatives, and newly elected members of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates toured Sebokeng and Sharpeville.

The ministers accompanying Mr le Grange were the minister of home affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, who is also Vereeniging MP; Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of national education and training, who is Vanderbijlparks MP; and General Magnus Malan, the minister of defence. Explaining General Malan's presence, Mr le Grange said the SADF and SA Police [SAP] cooperated closely in "circumstances like these."

In answer to a question, the law and order minister said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the riots were timed to coincide with this week's implementation of the new constitution.

Mr le Grange and Mr de Klerk dismissed as not very important an incident this afternoon in Sebokeng in which a large crowd gathered in a street, resulting in the ministers' convoy making a detour. "A senior police officer told me the crowd dispersed peacefully thereafter," Mr le Grange said. Mr le Grange said he had met no black leader other than elected officials of the community councils. In response to comments from reporters that only 5 percent of the townships' populations had elected the councils, he said they were elected nevertheless, and must be recognised. "If the people don't want to vote, that is their business," Mr le Grange said.

He also said he now had a report he ordered last week on the deaths of five black children on the East Rand during alleged police actions. By the information he had studied so far, he believed the police were not involved, but added: "I am evaluating other information I have."

Mr de Klerk, speaking in his capacity as MP for Vereeniging, said he was satisfied all necessary steps had been taken to bring the unrest under control. He praised the SAP and called for calm to "allow things to stabilise." Although he had been shocked by what he saw, he was proud of what had been done for black development in the Vaal Triangle despite. [as received]

The ministers were nearly two hours late for their scheduled 4:30 pm press conference. Dr Viljoen did not attend the conference and left directly for Pretoria.

Koornhof Bemoans Recent Unrest in Black Townships

MB060620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English

0500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, says the incidents in some of the black townships over the past few days, in which a number of people were killed or injured, are something of which no one can be proud. Speaking at a farewell party given in his honor by the Cabinet of Lebowa in Pretoria, Dr Koornhof said although damage totaling millions of rands had been caused during the unrest, the loss of human life could never be compensated.

He said confrontation in South Africa could not result in peace and bloodshed could not heal wounds. Dr Koornhof said the various governments in Southern Africa had a responsibility to see that similar incidents, such as those which had occurred over the past few days, were not repeated. By their actions towards one another, people could defuse situations that could lead to unrest. Dr Koornhof appealed to all concerned to stand together so that South Africa did not become a country where anarchy reigned and caused distress for thousands of people.

Political Unrest Tied to Social Upheaval, Change*MB060751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Political unrest is often said to be inherent in the situation of modern-day black Africa. The immense upheavals in all facets of the lives of the people that are taking place more or less simultaneously in the continent virtually guarantee instability, and at least sporadic violence. The forced abandonment of deep-rooted cultural norms and practices, a revolution of social and economic values and demands, as well as a transformation of the structures in which they are expressed, and resultant phenomena like unprecedented urban migration and population growth rates — such are the components of a challenge that is no less than a struggle for survival.

According to Edem Kodjo, former secretary general of the OAU, the struggle is being lost. Africa is dying, he has said. At this week's conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs, a World Bank official noted that socially and economically, Africa has been deteriorating since 1970. The continent's per-capita income is lower than it was 15 years ago. As one of the consequences of that situation, neighboring Lesotho's minister of health has just revealed that 1 in 10 Basotho babies dies before they reach the age of 1 year.

With a large part of its population similarly situated, South Africa obviously faces the same dilemmas and challenges. And it also must expect to experience the traumas and occasional eruptions that punctuate the process of adaptation to a technologically based competitive society. Its relative successes are measured by indicators like economic and educational standards — among the highest in Africa for all communities — and the presence in the country of 1.5 million workers from various Southern African states, many of them illegal migrants. Its relative failures are illustrated by the events in the Vaal Triangle this week.

Such assessments are based on a duality of values that corresponds to the dichotomy in the population. The failures are measured against the goals to which this country aspires, goals derived from Western industrial society with a long tradition of constitutionalism. The successes are so adjudged in the context of Africa, having regard to the daunting complexity of the demands upon its people. One standard describes an ideal, the other acknowledges a reality. An honest perspective on current events requires a recognition that both standards are essential, and that employing either without the other is to caricature the truth about South Africa today.

In the black African context — 34 military dictatorships and 1-party states, 5 million child deaths per year, half the world's refugees — the evolutionary achievements in every sphere have

been remarkable. At the same time, it is obvious that much remains to be done in expanding the horizons of democratic participation and individual freedom and opportunity for all. Upheavals on that course are inevitable. They should, however, be seen in their proper context.

Departments Classified Under New Dispensation*MB061201 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Sep 84*

[Text] The classification of departments for the administration of white, Colored, and Indian own affairs under the new constitutional dispensation has been announced in Cape Town. Each of the three administrations will be headed by a director general and will comprise departments of Education and Culture, of Health Services and Welfare, and of Budgetary and Auxilliary Services.

The administrations for Colored and Indian own affairs will also have departments of Local Governments, Housing and Works, and the administration for white own affairs will also have departments of Local Government, Housing and Works, and one of Local government, Housing, and Agriculture.

The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says in a statement that the structuring of own affairs is aimed at insuring the greatest measure of coordination and efficiency and at preventing the duplication of specialized auxilliary services. Regarding general affairs under the new dispensation, 25 departments have been formed based on the present structure of state departments. Mr De Klerk says that the further classification of departments will be the prerogative of the state president. Consequently, he says, the number of departments is no indication of the number of ministers who will be nominated.

SWAZILAND**5-Man Delegation Departs for Talks in Israel***MB060626 Mbabane Television Service in English
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[Text] A 5-man delegation led by a Supreme Council of State [Liqoqo] member Prince Mkhathswa left the country on board a Maof Airlines plane for Israel last night. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, told the STBC [Swaziland Television and Broadcasting Corporation] that the delegation, which includes Liqoqo member Chief Masenjane Nsibandze; ombudsman Mr Robert Mabila; Defense Minister Brigadier Fonono Dvube; and Mr Mnisi himself, was flying to Israel at that country's invitation. The Swazi delegation is representing the queen regent, to whom the invitation was extended. They are expected back home in a week's time.